

Iraqi planes strafe Iran bases and hit Tehran airport

Q has strafed several Iranian military and supply bases, including Tehran's international airport. There were pitched air and sea battles between the two countries. In Moscow a special envoy of the Iraqi President held talks with senior Kremlin officials as the Soviet press blamed the United States for the confrontation.

Ayatollah urges Arabs to revolt

Tehran, Sept. 22. An Iraqi Air Force jet has strafed several Iranian military and supply bases, including Tehran's international airport. There were pitched air and sea battles between the two countries. In Moscow a special envoy of the Iraqi President held talks with senior Kremlin officials as the Soviet press blamed the United States for the confrontation.

The Ayatollah Khomeini urged Arabs to revolt against their rulers, saying that the Islamic revolution in Iran was a model for them to follow. He said that the Islamic revolution was a "great victory" and that it was a "great day for the Islamic world".

The Ayatollah said that the Islamic revolution was a "great victory" and that it was a "great day for the Islamic world". He said that the Islamic revolution was a "great victory" and that it was a "great day for the Islamic world".



Companions of the Druid Order celebrating the autumn equinox at Primrose Hill, London, yesterday.

Whitehall inquiry fails to trap 'mole'

By Peter Hennessy
A retired Inland Revenue investigator recalled to Whitehall to trace the source of persistent leaks to the press from a Cabinet committee, has failed to pin the offence on any individual.

Mr. Thomas Bingham, a retired Inland Revenue investigator, was recalled to Whitehall to trace the source of persistent leaks to the press from a Cabinet committee, has failed to pin the offence on any individual.

Hope for Consett takeover fades as British Steel starts shutdown

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor
Prospects of a private consortium acquiring the Consett works of the British Steel Corporation in Co Durham faded last night when the steel group announced that the shutdown of the works would begin immediately.

The decision, which came after an exchange of letters between the consortium and the steel group, reflects the belief that the consortium lack substantial backing.

Private zoo tigress kills second keeper

By Jacob Eccleston
A second man was killed at Howlett's Zoo Park, near Canterbury, Kent, yesterday when a 11 ft wire fence and kept at him. Other keepers attacked the animal with pitchforks but she dragged his body to a pool.

Four weeks ago Mr. Brian Stocks, who had worked at the zoo for several years, was attacked by a tigress when, against normal practice, he entered the compound alone. He died in hospital shortly afterwards.

Oil price rises wake of hitting

Economics Staff
Oil prices pushed up sharply in London yesterday at the close it stood up 34 on its Friday. There was evidence of Eastern buying as continued about the impact of the oil price rise on sterling and the dollar.

The oil price rise was also strong, gaining against the yen. The oil price rise was also strong, gaining against the yen. The oil price rise was also strong, gaining against the yen.

Baghdad envoy seeks help from Moscow

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Sept. 22. The Deputy Prime Minister and special envoy of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, held talks today with senior Kremlin officials as the Soviet press blamed the United States for the sharp escalation in the fighting between Iraq and Iran.

Mr. Aziz, who arrived in Moscow yesterday for a brief visit, was seen by Soviet officials as a candidate for the post of Prime Minister. A brief Iraq report said "topical questions" of the Middle East and the situation were discussed, but there is no doubt that the Iraqi envoy is here to seek Soviet support for his country's bitter dispute with Iran.

Fresh move to reopen 'one-armed bandit' case

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent
Mr. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is likely to be asked to re-examine the case of the "one-armed bandit" murder in Newcastle upon Tyne in 1967.

Sir David Napley, solicitor to Michael Luvaglio, one of the men convicted of the murder of Mr. Angus Sibbitt, has issued a statement to The Times casting doubt on the alleged confession to the murder by Mr. Dennis Stafford, the other man convicted, in the News of the World of September 7.

Scots refused tickets for Wembley match

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Football authorities at home and abroad yesterday took action in attempts to control the action taken by UEFA and the FA. He said: "Tough penalties seem to be the only lesson that the bootleggers will listen to. It is particularly unfortunate that West Ham, who made every effort to contain the problem for the match in England and Scotland at Wembley next May."

Ted Croker, the FA secretary, said the stopping of 20,000 tickets that would normally go to Scotland would give the oldest international fixture in the world "one last chance". Last season no English supporters were sold tickets for the fixture in Scotland. Mr. Croker said that the season before Scotland's supporters' visit to London "caused chaos in the capital with 400 arrests".

PC forced at knife-point to drive car

A policeman was taken hostage at knife-point yesterday and forced to drive his patrol car through three roundabouts before it was stopped.

Police Constable Philip Hull was investigating a ringing alarm bell at a corner shop in Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, when a man forced him into his Ford Escort patrol car.

ge corruption unearthed Polish purge

Scandals involving millions of are coming to light over Poland's Communist Party purge. Bribery to rise in the import-export and numerous officials in the industry are said to have bought a cost and sold them on the open market. It is understood the Prosecutor is to apply for parliamentary provision for amending public funds to huge fortune and live a notoriously luxurious lifestyle.

Nine deny Scottish terrorism plot

Nine men said to belong to the Scottish Republican Socialist League denied conspiring to cause acts of terrorism, including attempting to plant a bomb at the Scottish Assembly building in Edinburgh on the anniversary of the abandonment of the Devolution Bill.

Two Soviet citizens climbed a wall into the British Embassy in Moscow and asked for asylum. But a few hours later they were persuaded to leave. They were not arrested by Soviet guards at the gates.

British asylum sought

Two Soviet citizens climbed a wall into the British Embassy in Moscow and asked for asylum. But a few hours later they were persuaded to leave. They were not arrested by Soviet guards at the gates.

Winter pay round: Union leaders of more than one million local government manual workers have demanded "substantial" increases.

ITV celebrates 25 years

Independent television celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet in London. Its advertising revenue has grown from £13m in the first full year to an expected £400m this year.

Shore recipe

Shore, a likely future contender for the Labour Party, is a devaluation, state intervention, controls and an incomes policy. It is what he called the "adequate" Delivering the H. G. Wells Lecture, he said there was a "unions to bargain collectively" parameters agreed with the Government. The present negative power it had to be transformed.

Garrard gems

7.5ct sapphire, diamonds and 18ct gold £29,500

Diamond and platinum £1,100

Emerald, diamonds and 18ct gold £7,350

Diamond and 18ct gold £2,500

Rubies, diamonds and 18ct gold £3,300

Emerald, diamonds and white 18ct gold £4,250

Sapphire, diamonds and 18ct gold £4,500

Ruby, diamonds and 18ct gold £3,300

Ruby, diamonds and 18ct gold £2,900

Sapphire, diamonds and 18ct gold £1,025

GARRARD

The Crown Jewellers

12 REGENT STREET, LONDON W1A 3JH - TELEPHONE 01-254 1020

HOME NEWS

Mr Shore sets out his personal manifesto for breaking away from the 'stalemate state'

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr Peter Shore, a likely contender for leadership of the Labour Party, when he set out last night his personal manifesto for socialism in Britain for the 1980s.

Among the measures he suggested to break out of what he called the "stalemate state" were state intervention, devaluation, import controls and the need for an incomes policy in which the unions would pursue collective bargaining within parameters agreed with the government.

Mr Shore has put himself at a distance from the party infighting of the summer. His friends believe that he could come through the middle when the rival factions contend over the party's successor.

Mr James Callaghan's successor, Mr Shore argues in his H. G. Wells Memorial lecture that the essence of the so-called stalemate is between capital and labour, and that the power of the state, representing the whole community, is increasingly confined. That was the cause of much frustration and immobility in Britain, its sterile version of the "historic compromise".

He repudiated the doctrine of monetarism and argued for expansion to regenerate the economy. That would need devaluation of the pound to increase industry's competitiveness and would entail increased pressure on costs and the danger that, through uncontrolled collective bargaining, the benefit to the economy would be quickly eroded.

"That is one of the main additional reasons why agreement with the unions on incomes, prices and employment policy is essential."

Important developments needed to be taken into account: the passing of ownership from private to public hands and, in the private sector, the increasing share ownership not by individuals but by financial institutions like pension funds.

We have to avoid, as socialists, a collective bargaining process that would in fact erode the solidarity and common interest of people at work by forcing them, in their different occupational groups, to bargain against each other for relative advantage. If, to some extent, this is unavoidable, at least, agree new rules of the game."

He resurrected the idea of a comprehensive national economic plan. The government would "need to know and be able to influence the investment programmes of the large firms."

Selective import control measures would be needed to guard seriously threatened British industries. "Further, given the extent of the damage that British industry is now sustaining and the poor prospects for the growth of world trade, we may well need to resort to more general import control," he said.

That could bring Britain into sharp conflict with nations whose exports to the United Kingdom would have to be curtailed. A former vociferous opponent of British membership of the EEC, he is expected to set out his redefined views at a meeting in Blackpool on Sunday.

If Britain was to break out of the "stalemate state" it had to democratize decision-making in industry, he said. The running of industry was now too important and difficult for management alone.

There was no simple or single blueprint "but I have no doubt that the present negative power of labour has to be transformed into the positive power of self-discipline and of sharing in decision-making."

There were two alternatives to stalemate. "We can energize, if we get it right, and we can paralyse, if we get it wrong."

Leading article, page 15

But on September 22, 1955, Christopher Chataway and Robin Day took turns to stick their heads through the wooden picture frames as they practised for the first edition of Independent Television News on the day that independent television was born.

That night they held a banquet at Guildhall in London, to launch a service that has since become a life, albeit only in the London area, after four years of heated argument.

There were speeches by Kenneth (now Lord) Clark, chairman of the Independent Television Authority, by the Lord Mayor, Sir Seymour Howard, and by the Postmaster General, Dr Charles Hill (now Lord Hill of Luton).

Last night, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of independent television, there was a matching occasion, also televised, and now held this time from Grosvenor House with such

Woman patient transferred after six months in psychiatric hospital Case highlights incurables' plight in the NHS

By Lucy Hodges

A middle-aged woman suffering from multiple sclerosis, who has been confined for the past six months in a ward for 26 senile, elderly patients at one of Britain's large psychiatric hospitals, was moved yesterday. Mrs Patricia Price, aged 48, badly paralysed and mentally alert, was sent to St Augustine's mental hospital, outside Canterbury, last March suffering from depression.

Since then she has been in a wheelchair surrounded by what are known as "psychogeriatrics", women suffering from senile dementia who are waiting to die.

She had only the most limited number of sane contacts. Because she refused to take anti-depressants she had to cure her depression herself.

"I cannot talk to the patients", she told me when I visited her last week. "They wander about and say silly things. They fiddle with and destroy my belongings."

Now that Mrs Price has been moved to the Royal Hospital for Incurables in Putney, London, life for her should be slightly better, although she remains to be convinced. The Kent Area Health Authority is paying more than £200 a week to this private hospital for treatment which is not available locally.

Her case highlights the gross inadequacy of National Health Service provision for the disabled. Even where beds exist in the state or private sectors, they are often in large hospitals, where individual privacy and attention is limited.

That is what worries Mrs Price about the Putney hospital, an institution with a high reputation which takes 275 patients, of whom 95 are suffering from multiple sclerosis. She was terrified of moving to a large, strange institution where many of the patients are in wheelchairs.

"I feel finished off. I shall go barmy if I stay here," she said of St Augustine's. "But I am depressed at the thought of the hospital in London."

Mrs Catherine York, assistant welfare secretary of the Multiple Sclerosis Society, said yesterday that she received many telephone calls from social workers who were desperate about what to do with disabled MS sufferers. They could find nowhere for them to go.

"It is very depressing," she said. "It is particularly awful to think of someone who is helplessly alone in a world people who are senile and in the last stages of life."

There was a crying need for small chronic care units for multiple sclerosis patients, both for the younger sufferer and the elderly, who tended otherwise always to end up in geriatric wards of hospitals.

Mrs Lucy Gordon, legal director of MIND, the National Association for Mental Health, said she had heard of similar cases to that of Mrs Price where MS sufferers were put in the wrong type of institution.

She said: "Psychiatric hospitals have been used as dumping grounds for every health, social and ethical problem society has, and you get a broad range of people in these hospitals who do not need specialized psychiatric help."

The new terms discussion which began before the summer in Liverpool, will lift maximum severance pay for dockers from £8,500 to £10,500. Dockers will also be entitled from the age of 60 to a pension of £10 a week, plus of a man of 65, with £2,000 commuted into a free sum.

Mr James Fitzpatrick, managing director of the Mer Docks and Harbour Company, said yesterday that he was not prepared to accept the new terms, which he said would be "a disaster" to the company.

Mr Fitzpatrick said last night: "I will have appeal" in Liverpool, where 250 registered dockworkers are over 60, would have a marked impact on that age group. He was warning, however, that the company would not be a daily labour plus of 800, would still be a serious difficulty.

Efforts at the port will concentrate on the 30 clerical staff and 23 members of ship gangs made redundant from the firm of J. G. Harrison. Fitzpatrick said last night: "I will go back and see what can be done. There was 'in-room-for-manoeuvre'."

Although the threat of strike was not explicitly mentioned at national level yesterday, Transport and General Workers' officials leaving a meeting made clear that a union intended to "halt" port work if the week of local talks did not produce a solution.

Under the terms of the 1975 severance scheme a man with five years' service will be entitled to up to £3,750, with years up to £6,000, with 15 years up to £2,250.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

Dockers' severance pay lifted to £10,500

By Donald MacIntyre
Labour Reporter

Port employers yesterday closed down severance and pension terms for the 25,000 registered dock workers which will allow a man over 20 years' service to receive a total of £12,500.

The outstanding issue in pure at Liverpool over 53 and a half years who are due to leave their jobs but are not covered by the new scheme. The dockers have been referred back to local negotiations under the threat of strike aimed at closing the port if the men are not reallocated by September 30.

The announcement of a new pay, made at a meeting of the National Joint Council for the Ports Industry, came after Liverpool dockers accepted a formula which at the week removed the threat of national strike in return for security guarantees.

The new terms discussion which began before the summer in Liverpool, will lift maximum severance pay for dockers from £8,500 to £10,500. Dockers will also be entitled from the age of 60 to a pension of £10 a week, plus of a man of 65, with £2,000 commuted into a free sum.

Mr James Fitzpatrick, managing director of the Mer Docks and Harbour Company, said yesterday that he was not prepared to accept the new terms, which he said would be "a disaster" to the company.

Mr Fitzpatrick said last night: "I will have appeal" in Liverpool, where 250 registered dockworkers are over 60, would have a marked impact on that age group. He was warning, however, that the company would not be a daily labour plus of 800, would still be a serious difficulty.

Efforts at the port will concentrate on the 30 clerical staff and 23 members of ship gangs made redundant from the firm of J. G. Harrison. Fitzpatrick said last night: "I will go back and see what can be done. There was 'in-room-for-manoeuvre'."

Although the threat of strike was not explicitly mentioned at national level yesterday, Transport and General Workers' officials leaving a meeting made clear that a union intended to "halt" port work if the week of local talks did not produce a solution.

Under the terms of the 1975 severance scheme a man with five years' service will be entitled to up to £3,750, with years up to £6,000, with 15 years up to £2,250.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

Blacks urge Mr Whitelaw to honour equality pledge

By a Staff Reporter

A group of black and Asian councillors have written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, asking him to honour his pledge of equality in the Civil Service, and to make it a condition of all appointments for all blacks in Britain, made in a speech in Birmingham in July.

The Standing Conference of Afro-Caribbean and Asian Councillors says that one important way in which he can do this is to check that there is no discrimination in the Civil Service in promotion or recruitment.

It suggests a system to monitor equality of opportunity in the Civil Service.

"As long ago as 1976," the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations found evidence of "discrimination" in the Civil Service, and nothing has been done to rectify that," said Russell Proffitt, a Lewisian councillor, said.

If Mr Whitelaw did nothing, "this will be further evidence of the cruel, cynical, British politician's towards the needs of the black community," Mr Proffitt called for special training to help civil servants better to understand the needs of the black community.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Siege ends after 14 hours

A man armed with several shotguns who had defied police all yesterday after barricading himself in a house at Brentwood, Essex, gave himself up late last night after 14 hours.

He left after talking with his son, Mr Keith Muir, who had been brought to the scene by police.

The incident began just after 8 am yesterday when Mr Charles Muir, aged 49, of Dagenham, east London, arrived at the row of newly built town houses in Warley Hill.

Mr Muir, who had two dogs with him, was admitted to the house by Mrs Minnie Emanuel, whom he had known for about a year. But later, when he refused to leave, she called the police.

A policeman went to the house and left after smoothing things over. Mr William Petherick, assistant chief constable of Essex, said.

However, an hour later the woman telephoned the police again and said Mr Muir had barricaded himself in.

Armed police surrounded the house and families in streets nearby were evacuated. The woman, who was released unharmed from the house.

Council workers seek 'substantial' rise

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Union leaders of more than a million local government manual workers opened the winter public sector pay bargaining round yesterday with a demand for "substantial" wage increases.

Negotiators from three unions agreed to put to the employers a claim for higher pay, shorter hours and longer holidays. The Government has stated that for public sector pay rises will be held to single figures in 1980-81.

Mr David Keating, secretary of the trade union side in the negotiations and a national officer of the National Union of Public Employees (Nuppe), said: "If the Government thinks that local government manual workers are going to be pushed over this year they have got another thing coming. Nuppe does not exist to negotiate lower living standards for our members."

The wage element of the claim drawn up by officials of Nuppe, the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union, is for substantial rises on basic rates, based on the index of inflation, an up-rating of the Clegg commission award to local authority blue-collar workers, and further moves towards the unions' long-term goal of wages equivalent to two-thirds of United Kingdom manual average earnings.

Previous claims for shorter hours and longer holidays by the public sector unions have failed, but since last year's settlement workers in private industry have made substantial strides towards the TUC's aim of a 35-hour week without loss of pay.

Mr Keating argued last night that "underpinning" pay for public sector workers would only serve to destroy private industry, because there would be a shrinking market for its products.

Local authority employers have echoed the Government's insistence that public sector pay settlements must be kept to single figures, arguing that high wage increases will accelerate job losses.

BL negotiations, British Legion, is likely this year, again to seek a single figure pay settlement for its £5,000 hourly paid car workers, despite a claim of 20 per cent submitted by union leaders (Donald MacIntyre writes).

Talks begin next Tuesday on the claim, which is for an overall rise of £17.21 a week. BL earlier this month reported a half-year loss of £155m.

25 years on, TV's ugly duckling has taken off

By Kenneth Gostling

It began as an ugly duckling and its critics may still think it quite unlike a swan. Lord Reith thought it was a grave mistake and Winston Churchill called it "a tin penny Punch and Judy show. Even the advertisers, who now give it a £400m a year income, deserted it.

But on September 22, 1955, Christopher Chataway and Robin Day took turns to stick their heads through the wooden picture frames as they practised for the first edition of Independent Television News on the day that independent television was born.

That night they held a banquet at Guildhall in London, to launch a service that has since become a life, albeit only in the London area, after four years of heated argument.

There were speeches by Kenneth (now Lord) Clark, chairman of the Independent Television Authority, by the Lord Mayor, Sir Seymour Howard, and by the Postmaster General, Dr Charles Hill (now Lord Hill of Luton).

Last night, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of independent television, there was a matching occasion, also televised, and now held this time from Grosvenor House with such

Strathclyde to defy minister on benefits

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Strathclyde Regional Council is going ahead today with its postcard campaign encouraging supplementary benefit claims, despite strong ministerial disapproval.

Postcard-urging people to claim benefits due to be changed in November will be distributed to 100,000 homes during the next 10 days.

An estimated £75m in benefits is going unclaimed in the region, Mr Albert Lord, chairman of Strathclyde social work committee, says. A message on the cards. This could be "your last change to claim."

because of changes under the Social Security Act, 1980. The postcards advise all aged 16 and over and not in full-time work who want to check whether they are getting all their benefits to fill in a form on the reverse and send it to their local social security office.

The campaign was attacked earlier this month by Mr Lynda Chalker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health and Social Security, on the ground that it would overwhelm social security offices with claims from people with no entitlement to benefits.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

She appealed to Strathclyde to call off the campaign, saying it might delay the November revision of the benefit index.

Mr Long said yesterday that if offices suffered extra pressure the basic cause would be staff shortage. "Plenty of unemployed people with critical skills could be recruited," he said.

"Our statistics show that many elderly and handicapped people and families in the region are missing out, sometimes by several pounds a week," he said.

The "costs" campaign, which is costing the council less than £4,000, is intended to reach one in eight of the region's households through postal distribution to homes in the poorest areas.

London print deadline for 'Daily Star' extended

By Our Labour Editor

Express Newspapers yesterday extended the deadline for the end of London printing of the Daily Star by one month from next Saturday to allow for talks on production economies.

In discussions with union leaders, Lord Matthews, chairman of the company, granted the stay of execution on condition that the newspaper unions consult their members on measures to cut costs by £2.5m.

An unofficial move by engineering maintenance workers to offer a 5 per cent wage cut was dismissed by union leaders as impractical, but the printers and journalists are to consider how they can contribute to lower costs.

Talks between the printing and journalism unions, secretaries and the management are to resume on October 8. If the unions cannot identify sufficient savings to avert the end of the London Daily Star print by then, they will seek a further extension of the deadline.

The first round of discussions on the containment of costs is understood to be scheduled for today with officials of the National Graphical Association, the main craft print union. The union is anxious about 49 jobs at stake if the paper's original plans proceed.

Lord Matthews said after the three-hour meeting in Fleet Street that some progress had been made. During the discussions he is said to have blamed some of his company's troubles on government economic policies.

The unions also raised the future of the Express-owned London Evening Standard after speculation that it may be merged with the Evening News, owned by Associated Newspapers, publishers of the Daily Mail. Lord Matthews said the merger was still under discussion.

Mr Frank Chapple, leader of the electricians' union, yesterday attended a meeting of a top TUC committee from which a vote has been taken to exclude him.

He arrived for the monthly gathering of the TUC's finance and general purposes committee when Mr Chapple's supporters will mount an attempt to reverse the exclusion. The signs are that the move may succeed.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote.

Mr Chapple said he was "disappointed" at the vote but would not be deterred. He said he would continue to work for the union and would not be deterred by the vote

Mainland U.S.A., Hawaii, The Pacific, Mexico, South America,
Europe, Asia

Grim game leaves cold war warrior with no illusions about his chances

Reserve marine joins 'invasion' of Norway

10

Theft by judge

Horseterry Road Magistrates Court yesterday for stealing £11.50 bottle of after-shave lotion from a Chelsea store.

Ark Royal's final trip

Tugs yesterday began the of towing the Ark Royal to its home port of Plymouth. Six small, seaward-bound small or crowded with spectators, cortaged the vessel into Plymouth Sound.

House offer withdrawn

The North Wales Port Authority yesterday withdrew its offer that a surplus house at Rhos on Sea, Colwyn Bay, could be used as a holiday home.

[illegible]

Saville Power

WEST EUROPE



Margaret Thatcher welcomed by Mr George Rallis, the Greek Prime Minister, on her arrival in Athens.

Mrs Thatcher emphasizes Greek role in Nato

Sept 22

Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, emphasized the Greek role in Nato when she arrived in Athens today. She said that the return of the military structure of Nato was "of the importance" because of the future security of the Mediterranean. She said that the return of the military structure of Nato was "of the importance" because of the future security of the Mediterranean. She said that the return of the military structure of Nato was "of the importance" because of the future security of the Mediterranean.

tion, for fear that once Greece returned it would regain full powers of veto and defeat efforts to modify the 1974 arrangements. In return for the Turkish concessions, Greece would agree that on re-entry all previous jurisdictional arrangements would be considered null and void from 1974, and would negotiate new arrangements with Turkey. These negotiations under the Rogers formula, are to be conducted between the Turkish commanders of the Nato headquarters in Izmir and the Greek commanders of the Nato headquarters in Athens. The Rogers formula was receiving its final touches when the Turkish generals seized power on September 12. Both Turkey and Greece say they have given their replies to General Rogers on the remaining points. Turkish officials in Ankara do not foresee any difficulties.

There are greater reservations on the Greek side until Athens can fathom more fully the implications of the Turkish coup. The appointment of Mr. Karamanlis, until now secretary-general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, as Foreign Minister in the new Ankara Government is seen here as a positive development. Mr. Turkmen was a highly popular Turkish Ambassador in Athens and familiar with the Greek-Turkish problems. The Greek Government continues to treat Greece's return to Nato as an essential condition for the renewal of the treaty covering United States military bases here. The American Government submitted to Athens last week the draft of a United States-Greek defence plan that would also regulate the status of the bases. Athens is particularly anxious to maintain the present balance of power between Greece and Turkey, which could be upset by massive military aid to Turkey under the defence and economic cooperation agreement signed in Ankara recently. It is against this background that the Greek Government is studying the American draft, pointing out that the reinstatement of Greece in Nato would go a long way towards maintaining equilibrium.

The return of Greece to Nato is one of the topics that Mrs Thatcher and Mr George Rallis, the Greek Prime Minister, broached in the first round of Anglo-Greek talks today. These began at the Greek Foreign Ministry three hours after Mrs Thatcher was officially welcomed at Hellenikon airport where she arrived in an RAF VC10. At tonight's dinner, Mrs Thatcher welcomed Greece to the European Club and urged the Greek leaders not to be discouraged by impressions of disunity within the EEC. "As with many families, the Community's way of settling its affairs tends to be argumentative. As successive crises pass, the Community has lost its way and is about to collapse. We are unduly conscious of the differences of view between us. Others in the community, however, are not," she said. Mrs Thatcher expressed Britain's readiness to help Greece modernize its armed forces "in a world in which the Soviet Union's massive military strength is a visible menace". She also said she hoped to encourage closer cooperation between British and Greek armed forces.

Allies reenact Second World War battle

Sept 22

A famous defensive battle of the Second World War is being reenacted near here today and tomorrow, but this time the roles have been somewhat reversed. During Operation Goodwood in 1944, it was the improvised German brigade equipped with anti-tank weapons that held up two British divisions in northern France, after the Normandy landings. Now Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Leese, commanding the British Corps, is experiencing the same situation.

ing, during the exercise, Crusader 80, by pitting the 4,000 men of the 7th Field Force, an unmechanized brigade normally stationed in England, against the ranks of the British 4th Armoured and American 2nd Armoured divisions. The men of 7th Field Force, dug out defensive positions along the River Lée, an important feature in the war plans of the 1st British Corps, will rely heavily on their new anti-tank missile, the Franco-German Milan, and on air support from helicopters and American low-flying A10 aircraft.

The priest in the village nearby is less enthusiastic about their performance. An active pacifist, he spent last Saturday at a protest demonstration in Hildesheim only to return to find that gunners had positioned an FH70 in his orchard. The gun was quickly removed and the priest's orchard filled in. An American jeep belonging to the 2nd Armoured Division lost its way in fog early today and inadvertently crossed the border to East Germany near the town of Vienenburg. The driver and his crew then got stuck in the mud before being a hasty retreat to the west.

Media proposal will dominate Unesco meeting

Western fears for press freedom

Sept 22

The twenty-first biennial general conference of Unesco opens in Belgrade tomorrow, with delegates from the 150 member states. The 150 delegates will be dominated by the subject of communications and information, which has cast a growing shadow over the organization for the past decade. The apparent thrice of the topic is matched by the heat it produces. The establishment of what Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, the conference's general secretary, calls "a new world information and communications order" has threatened to break up Unesco and the Belgrade conference will be lucky if it finds an amicable solution. Delegates will be asked to approve the creation within Unesco of a permanent secretariat to help poor nations to develop their own communications. That sounds innocent, and even commendable, but the Western powers and the communist bloc believe it is the communist bloc's attempt to control the press. To Western countries the idea is anathema; to the communist bloc merely a statement of things as they should be. Mr. M'bow is convinced that poor communications and information are largely responsible for the world's misunderstandings and that

impartial control of the International Organization of Media Standards would contribute greatly to world peace. The conference will therefore be asked to approve the creation of the new permanent Unesco information secretariat with a budget of \$1.5m (about £520,000). The secretariat would administer an international programme for the development of communications. The programme would be co-ordinated by an inter-governmental council composed of 35 members, elected on a geographic basis. This council, responsible only to the general conference, would administer the funds and decide which projects to support. The difficulty for Unesco is how to raise the \$250m it estimates it will need to set up such a fund. The United States, which in normal circumstances would be a likely main contributor to a Unesco scheme, is disturbed by the idea of the role of the secretariat. It originally opposed the idea of Unesco being the sole governing body of the new information order. The secretariat, many countries will be seeking to make use of sections of the 576-page report on communications published earlier this year for Unesco by an international commission headed by Mr. Sean MacBride. Many of its more controversial sections, such as those on censorship, are certain to be deleted widely. With the Americans ill-disposed to offer a lot of money to the new secretariat, there is the possibility of a pledging conference after the general conference, when Unesco would hope rich members like the Arab states, Venezuela, or the Scandinavian countries might come forward with the money. Leading article, page 15

MEPs concern on Spanish delay in Gibraltar talks

Sept 22

Spain's promise to complete preparations for the reopening of the frontier with Gibraltar by June 1 has not been kept, and a group of European Democratic (Conservative) MEPs, headed by Lady Elles, member for Thames Valley, yesterday called attention to the delay. They said, after talks with Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, that the colony's future had to be resolved to the satisfaction of its people. "It would not be tolerable to have a part of the European Community cut off from another part, prohibiting free movement of persons in accordance with the Treaty of Rome," they say in a pamphlet, *From Nine to Twelve*, which outlines the likely consequences of the accession to the EEC of Greece, Spain and Portugal. The Foreign Office last night said there had been some "slippage" on the frontier agreement. "We certainly regard the necessary preparations on our side to have been completed." Ministers have said several times that it would be inconceivable for Spain to be admitted to the Community while the border remained closed.

OVERSEAS

Scandals erupt throughout Poland as the Communist Party investigates its corrupt officials

Sept 22

Scandals involving corruption, shady transactions and misuse of public funds which have been costing the country millions of pounds are brewing and erupting throughout Poland as the ruling Communist Party promised a thorough investigation and purge of all those who have joined the party to further their careers.

This is an attempt to present a new image on the eve of the Central Committee meeting which is likely to announce the programme of reform.

Mr Lucian Szubinski, the Public Prosecutor, today listed a series of cases of corruption and mismanagement under investigation and revealed that such activity had assumed massive proportions especially in the foreign trade, where the country lost enormous sums of money through irregular buying and bribery. That is how party officials acquired their wealth.

In the building industry corruption has thrived on the shortage of housing and the system of privileges enabling officials to buy property at cost and then sell it at market price. The investigations also revealed irregularities in import-export dealings whereby 29 large factories incurred losses of many millions of

pounds, through premature buying and because imported machines were idle, sometimes for months.

Regional party secretaries are also involved in such activities and the prosecutor revealed the case of the Leszno official who took money in return for vouchers which allowed people to join the queue of car buyers. About 100 cases of economic crime are being investigated at present, including the activities of high officials in the Foreign Trade Ministry who are suspected of taking bribes. Managers of export or import firms are implicated in shady deals.

The best known case is that of Mr Maciej Szczęsny, former head of Polish state radio and television, who is alleged to have amassed property by using public funds at the disposal of his institution and to have used his position to buy the town for months. Several dozen other people, also from the state television network are said to have been involved.

Today, the Prosecutor General disclosed that investigation evidence to consider a formal demand to parliament for his immunity to be lifted, presumably in order to go ahead with his arrest. The campaign against people whom the present leadership says have blackened the name

of the party and increased popular mistrust in party programmes has gathered momentum in recent weeks.

Polish newspapers have been issuing calls, almost daily, for a purge of those who joined the party to further their careers or who had been guilty of corruption and easy life.

But while it is clear that the campaign is designed to clear the party's name it is equally clear that it is directed against individuals rather than against the system which enabled a fairly large stratum of the establishment to use their functions for personal gain.

In fact the system, such as it was, centralized and hierarchical, enabled the privileges to spread.

Media criticized: Five independent trade unions in Gdansk today called on the mass media to stop their "disinformation" and boycott of the activities of the independent unions.

Leaders of the independent unions met in Gdansk today to discuss organization problems and the division of their national movement on a regional basis. Dissidents from the Soviet Baltic republics have sent a message of support to the newly-formed unions in Poland, according to reports reaching Moscow today from France-Press, Reuters and UPI.

Tekere trial postponed until November

Sept 22

The trial of Mr Edgar Tekere, the Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister, accused of murdering a white farmer, has been postponed until November 3 because of financial difficulties and problems in getting a defence lawyer.

In granting the application today Mr Justice John Pitman told Mr Nicholas McNally—defence counsel engaged only the other day—that an application for the judge to stand down would have to be made by October 20 at the latest in order to avoid delaying the trial any further.

It was to have started in the Salisbury High Court today. Mr Tekere and seven bodyguards are charged with murdering Mr Gerald Williams Adams, who was 68, on his farm near Salisbury, on August 4. Mr Tekere was present in court today looking anxious. He sat with his bodyguards in the public benches.

Mr McNally, a leading local advocate, granted permission to tell the court there had been difficulties in preparing for the case, as well as financial problems. Mr Christopher Mercer, another lawyer, withdrew from the case on Thursday and Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, would not be available for the trial until the end of next month. Mr Christopher Glum, the Acting Attorney General, who leads the prosecution, said he had no objection to a postponement but asked for the trial to open on November 3. The judge set this date and said that if the application for him to stand down was general and against the judicial system of the country he would consult his fellow judges. If the application was granted he would make an announcement and Mr Glum would make alternative arrangements for the trial to begin on November 3.

Mr Begin raises obstacle to Romanian visit

Sept 22

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, issued a statement today declaring he will not visit Romania again until the Romanian Prime Minister reciprocates his visit to Bucharest in August, 1977. Mr Begin's talks with President Ceausescu in 1977 have been credited here with leading to President Sadat's dramatic visit to Jerusalem and to the conclusion of a peace treaty with Egypt. The Romanian leader is now said to want to mediate in the stalled negotiations, and officials in Bucharest were reported to have put out feelers in Israel Embassy officials last month about the possibility of another state visit by Mr Begin.

Zimbabwe hooligans warned

Sept 22

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, said today his Government would take stern action against political hooligans. He said the country's prisons and detention camps might soon be filled with lawbreakers.

Speaking at the Chitungwiza Agricultural south of Salisbury, the scene of recent political disturbances, the Zimbabwe leader said while some people were working for peace there were others who were actively planning and perpetrating acts that undermined the peace and joy of independence. Mr Mugabe said the recent troubles were undoubtedly between his own Zanu (PF) Party and the Patriotic Front, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo. He said the Government was going to act, and act harshly and resolutely if the situation in the townships and other affected areas did not improve. He said it was a great shame that there should be any quarrel between Zanu (PF) and the Patriotic Front after the general election. His own party supporters should not let the joy of their election victory into an arrogance that harassed the loser. They should organize the losers and educate them politically into accepting their party's political line.

Mr Mugabe said Zanu followers should not allow their election defeat to turn into an offensive weapon of defiance of the Government and of peace. They should accept the winner's verdict and be good losers. Stern action would be taken against those who defied the law.

UN Namibia ceasefire team to visit Pretoria

Sept 22

New moves to break the deadlock on a settlement in Namibia were announced here today. Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, intends to send a team of senior officials to South Africa to set a timetable for elections and independence.

Dr Waldheim's decision is seen as a calculated gamble to move the negotiations with the South African Government forward. For months the parties have circled round the issues of implementing the United Nations plan in detailed argument about troops dispositions, but with no clear result.

The best way to stop the violence in Namibia, Dr Waldheim says in a letter to Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, is to establish a ceasefire as soon as possible. He suggests that the United Nations team, which will be led by Mr Brian Urquhart, deputy Secretary-General, hold their discussions in South Africa next week from September 29 to October 4.

In unusually optimistic terms, the South African United Nations delegation told *The Times* today that agreement on United

China to ask for Norwegian oil technology aid

Sept 22

China is expected to ask for more Norwegian technical assistance in the development of offshore oil resources during the present visit of Mr Odvar Nordli, the Norwegian Prime Minister. Oil production has stagnated this year and may even decline through inadequate technical experience.

Mr Nordli is the first Norwegian head of government to visit China and the first European statesman to be greeted with the new, simplified protocol.

Troops to leave

Sept 22

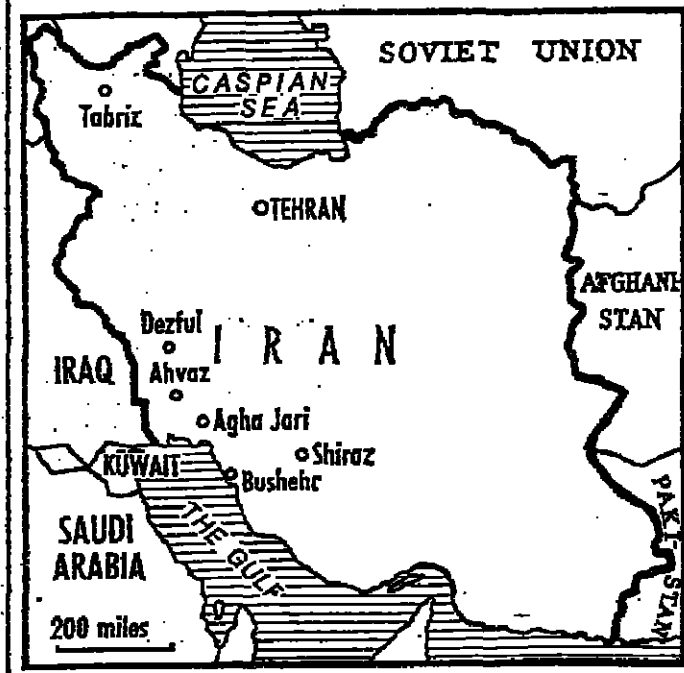
Most of the 300 Papua New Guinea troops sent to newly independent Vanuatu to crush a secessionist rebellion last month will return home on Saturday, said their commander, Brigadier-General Ted Diro, said today.

The forces of war

The military balance between Iran and Iraq

	IRAN	IRAQ
1. Total in armed services:	240,000	242,250
2. Army:		
a. Personnel:	150,000	200,000
b. Tanks:	875 Chieftains	100 T-34s
	250 Scorpions	2,500 T54/T55/T62s
3. Air Force:		
a. Personnel:	70,000	38,000
b. Combat aircraft:	445 (including 188 F-4s, 186 F-5s)	322 (including 80 MIG 23s, 150 MIG 21s)
4. Navy:		
a. Personnel:	20,000	4,250
b. Ships:	3 destroyers, 4 frigates, 7 large patrol craft	12 missile-armed fast attack craft

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies, London 1980.



The Isle of Man Treasury announces the

FIRST RELEASE of 1980 Proof Manx 22ct GOLD SOVEREIGNS and HALF SOVEREIGNS

Officially commemorating the YEAR OF THE VIKINGS

Now available to collectors and investors — immediately Proof 1980 Manx 22ct GOLD LEGAL TENDER coins from the Isle of Man. These beautiful, three-dimensional specimens display the finest, high precision relief and mirror-finished surfaces that are the hallmarks of the world renowned Pobjoy proof finishes.

The Manx Treasury pays tribute to the island's ancient Norse heritage with the historic Year of the Vikings issue. On the 1980 Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns the classic Viking warrior relief is enhanced by a unique Galla Rannva Præm Mark. This tiny detail symbolises the Viking longship replicas that last year sailed from Norway to the Isle of Man and stood proudly before the British Museum to proclaim the nation's Viking Exhibition.

Low World-wide issue limits. As is customary with all Manx Gold coinage, the 1980 Proof 22ct issue is restricted to very low mintage... just 50,000 Sovereigns and only 30,000 Half Sovereigns being struck for total global release. Available now, direct from the Mint at the official issue price.

URGENT APPLICATION Direct to the Mint, To Pobjoy Mint Ltd. — Please send me the following:

DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE PRICE	CODE	QTY.	REMITTANCE IN FULL
Proof Half Sov.	£178	10391100		£
Proof Sovereign	£149	10392100		£

Price includes Post, Certificate & insured delivery. Please allow 6-8 weeks for delivery.

1 INCLUDE back box

2 CHARGE MY CREDIT CARD

3 ACCOUNT

4 MY CREDIT CARD NO IS

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Sale official mints to the Isle of Man Government

Pobjoy Mint Limited Registered in England 361852

MINT HOUSE, OLDFIELDS ROAD, SUTTON, SURREY SM1 2NW. Tel: 0496 56161

DAVENZA SUIT WEEK

STARTS TOMORROW FEATURING A SPECIAL PRESENTATION OF THE FINEST SUITS FROM ITALY BY DAVENZA. A superb range of craftsman made suits in exceptional quality cloths, and extensive range of fittings.

GIEVES & HAWKES
of Saville Row
No 1 Saville Row, London W.1. Tel: 434 2001

OVERSEAS

Japan's Prime Minister threatens to reduce economic aid for S Korea if Mr Kim is executed

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Sept 22

Relations between America's two main allies in Asia began to deteriorate tonight when Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, said that his Government might be forced to cut economic aid to South Korea if Mr Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, were executed.

Mr Kim, who was sentenced to death by a military tribunal last week for allegedly attempting to overthrow the Government of South Korea, was kidnapped in a Tokyo hotel by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1973 and taken back to Seoul.

As a result his trial became a highly emotional and politically charged issue in Japan.

The Japanese Government has never tried to force its Asian ally to return the dissident leader, an ardent democrat, to Japanese soil, and the opposition parties, trade unions and intellectuals here now claim that Japan is morally responsible for Mr Kim's fate.

As South Korea's largest trading partner, Japan supplied Seoul with \$90m (£37.5m) in the form of credit last year.

Addressing the nation on television tonight, Mr Suzuki said the South Korean Government has been informed of Japan's "great concern" over the outcome of the trial.

"If the death sentence imposed upon Mr Kim Dae Jung is carried out it will adversely affect the economic relations between South Korea and Japan. South Korea has been

informed of our policy", Mr Suzuki said.

He went on to point out that Japan's relations with South Korea were extremely important to the stability and economic development of North and South-East Asia.

But unless the Kim Dae Jung affair is prevented from getting out of hand, my Government would be forced to impose restrictions on our offers of economic assistance", he said.

Adding fuel to the controversy, the Japanese press has said that the trial is a blatant miscarriage of justice, reporting that Mr Kim's statements in court, including a denial that he attempted to overthrow the Government by force, were censored in South Korean newspapers.

Seoul MPs approve new Premier's appointment

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, Sept 22

The South Korean National Assembly today ratified the appointment of Mr Nam Duck Woo as Prime Minister. Mr Nam, aged 53, a former Finance Minister under President Park Chung Hee, was appointed acting Prime Minister by President Chun on September 2, the day after the new president had been sworn in.

By law the Prime Minister's appointment must be confirmed by parliament. The National Assembly opened on Saturday for the first time after its closure and the banning of all political activity by the martial law command last May.

At that time members of the opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) who tried to meet were forcibly prevented from entering the National Assembly building by military guards.

The 21st-century parliament has been reduced to 202 by President Chun's recent purges, in which several thousand people were sentenced to death for being members of anti-state or corrupt practices.

There are now 64 members from the majority Democratic Republican Party (DRP). President Park's former power base—53 opposition members, four independents and 77 members of the Yuiung Hoo, a special group which was picked by President Park.

The two main parties lost

their leaders in the recent upsurge. Mr Kim Jong Pil, the DRP leader, was found guilty of corruption and has promised never to involve himself in politics again.

The former NDP president, Mr Kim Young Sam, who was put under house arrest after the declaration of martial law, recently resigned, saying that he could not operate under the present political conditions.

President Chun has said many of the old generation of politicians should be prevented from participating in politics because they had been involved in corrupt, irregular and anti-state activities. He has promised, however, to put a revised constitution, which is expected to limit future presidents to one seven-year term, to a referendum before the end of the year.

He has also said he intends going ahead with presidential and parliamentary elections early next year.

South Korea's leading dissident, Mr Kim Dae Jung, who with Mr Kim Young Sam and Mr Kim Jong Pil made up the core of the 1981 presidential elections, was last week sentenced to death for anti-state and pro-communist activities.

On Saturday it was reported that appeals were lodged against his sentence and against prison sentences passed on 23 defendants tried with him on lesser charges.

Parliament to reconvene over Canada constitution

From John Best
Ottawa, Sept 22

The Canadian Parliament is expected to be recalled within a week or so to hear Mr Pierre Trudeau's plan for bringing home Canada's constitution embodied in the British North America Act.

The issue is an explosive one, and is certain to generate heated debate, both within Parliament and across the country. Most of the 10 provincial premiers strongly oppose any federal move that could undermine the substantial powers they now wield in confederation.

The Government announced last week that Parliament would be reconvened before October 15, the date originally set for the end of the summer vacation.

Just how much earlier was not specified. September 29 and 30 have been mentioned as possibilities. The Prime Minister has determined to agree to honour the pledge he delivered at the conclusion of a six-day constitutional conference of first ministers' earlier this month.

The national government will have to assume its national responsibility, Mr Trudeau told them. "I will shortly be recommending a course of action to Parliament."

Speculation centres on the extent of the package which he will ask Parliament to approve for presentation to the British Parliament.

His choices, basically, are two: to seek simple "patriation" of the BNA Act, by requesting Westminster to pass a law giving the Canadian Parliament the power to amend it in Canada; or to include in the patriation request other matters, such as a specific amending formula and a charter of human rights for Canadians.

There have been suggestions that he will seek to deflect some of the provincial wrath against unilateral action by choosing an amending formula that ensures against any change lacking unanimous provincial support.

The British Government may be caught in an awkward position, depending on which plan the Prime Minister chooses.

Although on past practice it is likely to respond with legislation to "patriation" request from the Canadian Parliament, it would do so with much more enthusiasm if that request had the support of the provinces.



Mr Anderson (left) and Mr Reagan during their television debate last night.

Candidates unscathed in debate

From Patrick Brogan,
Baltimore, Sept 22

Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, came out of the first presidential debate last night with his principles and his reputation intact. Mr John Anderson emerged again as a serious candidate. Whether Mr Carter suffered from missing the event will only emerge later.

The two candidates spent an hour restating their positions on familiar issues. Neither said anything new. But relatively few people had heard Mr Anderson before, so his statements had a certain novelty.

Neither man made any serious mistake. Mr Reagan insisted again that there is more oil in the United States than has yet been extracted, a proposition denied by practically every oil expert, but which is now dogma for Mr Reagan, not fact.

Neither attacked the President with particular venom. Mr Anderson made the sharpest criticism when he said: "Governor Reagan is not responsible for what has happened over the past four years. Nor am I. The man who should be here tonight to respond to those charges chose not to attend."

Mr Reagan, winding up, thanked the League of Women Voters for organizing the debate, and said it might have seemed unfair to criticize President Carter in his absence. "I believe it would have been much more unfair to have John Anderson denied the right to participate in this debate."

The candidates disagreed on most things. They were asked six questions, all easy and familiar. One reporter on the panel of questioners said: "I think the panel and the audience would appreciate responsiveness to the questions rather than repetitions of your campaign addresses."

It was not a real debate. The reporters asked each candidate the same question in turn, and each had three minutes to answer.

Each was given three minutes at the end of the evening to state his case. Mr Reagan evoked the pioneer spirit of the United States, but in a twentieth century context, when everything is comfortable and easy.

Mr Anderson said the United States was in trouble, that the future was not easy, that things would not improve merely if a President said they would.

Northern Thailand in grip of communist insurgents

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Sept 22

Ten or 12 people die every week in Thailand's continuing battle against communist insurgency. Although General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, claimed recently that only 300 villages remained under communist influence, Thai and Western intelligence agencies maintain that the insurgents are now operating in more than 50 of the country's 71 provinces.

According to one analyst, the insurgents hold strategic positions which would enable them to cut off the main road to Bangkok, to cut off the north-east and the remainder of the country. Because of their poverty the insurgent eastern provinces bordering Kampuchea and Laos, are regarded as the most vulnerable to communist influence.

Armed insurgents probably number no more than 15,000 but they are believed to have tens of thousands of supporters, among civilians, particularly in the north-east, the north and the south.

New reports from the internal security operations command reveal the extent of internal security operations. Government forces clashed 95 times with insurgents in the month ended September 17. They claimed to have killed 30 and to have seized 15 strongholds with weapons and ammunition. The command said that another 141 insurgents surrendered.

The command did not reveal government casualties, but earlier it announced that 250 soldiers, defence volunteers and civilians had been killed by insurgents in the first half of 1980.



Daunting span: The 6ft moustache of Mr John Roy, of Braintree, Essex, displayed during a visit to Toronto. It took 41 years to grow.

Russians study feasibility of sailing ships

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Sept 22

The Soviet Ministry of the Merchant Marine has ordered a study of the feasibility of reintroducing sailing ships to its cargo fleet to save fuel costs.

The head of a research institute in Leningrad told Tass that sailing ships, used for urgent cargo, would help in the fight against sea and air pollution. They would use different routes from powered cargo ships and the institute was now studying ancient sailing maps.

The Russians are considering three variants. In the first, sails would be used only as auxiliary power in favourable winds for conventional ships of up to 17,000 tons deadweight.

In the second, a ship of similar tonnage would have a low-power engine used only for transit through narrow passages, for berthing and when there is no wind.

In the third variant sails would accord to the latest technology and the engine would be used only in emergencies.

Birth control in India hampered by a bad name

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Sept 22

This is family planning fortnight in India. But the programme has been launched in such a muted manner that its effect is not likely to be significant.

The trouble is that while the country's phenomenal population growth negates economic advances and condemns tens of millions of lives to hopeless wretchedness, most of India's leaders are unwilling to grasp the nettle of population control.

The paralysis stems directly from the excesses of the 17 months of Mrs Indira Gandhi's emergency rule between 1975 and 1977.

Although the number of forced sterilizations was relatively few, the terror and grotesque rumours created by them were a gift to Mrs Gandhi's opponents and led eventually to her downfall. She failed to control those who pursued the sterilization programme with such enthusiasm.

The scars of that crass and bungled programme are still sensitive for many politicians. India's population is now between 660 and 700 million and rising by 35,000 every day. Every seventh person in the world is an Indian. More than two-fifths of the population is under 15 years of age and whatever steps are taken now the population will reach 1,000 million around the turn of the century.

It is argued less forcefully now that India can cope with an enormous and burgeoning population by diligent application of new agricultural techniques. India has largely beaten famine during the past 20 years.

It is a country rich in resources. It is used to be held that there was no population problem, only an inadequate economic and social system, but this belief no longer has so many adherents.

What is becoming more widely and painfully recognized is that advances are not limitless. In any case, the evidence speaks for itself: in spite of all the progress more

Rabies scare in city

Johannesburg, Sept 22—An apparently rabid dog attacked a schoolgirl and two men in a Johannesburg suburb, setting the local rabies scare in the city for 15 years. At least six people, including five children, have died in areas round Durban in the past two months.

Wine strike ends

San Francisco, Sept 22—More than 3,000 wine workers in California voted last night to accept a wage proposal ending a 17-day strike against 20 of the biggest American wineries. The new pact gives the workers a 23 per cent wage increase.

Mr Steel holds 'cordial' talks with PLO chief

Damascus, Sept 22—Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, had lengthy talks with Yasser Arafat, the PLO Liberation Organization chief, immediately after his arrival here last night on a 10-day tour of five Middle Eastern countries.

The sources described the talks as "frank and cordial". Mr Steel is expected to visit Beirut, Jordan, Israel and Egypt before leaving for Morocco on October 22.

Trials open in Moscow of slander charge dissidents

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Sept 22

Two Soviet dissidents went on trial here today, charged with anti-Soviet agitation and slander of the state. Lengthy accounts of the first day of the proceedings were carried by Tass.

Mr Lev Regelson, aged 41, a member of the "Christian Committee for the defence of believers' rights", pleaded guilty, according to Tass, to producing and distributing material slandering the Soviet state, maintaining "criminal relations" with a number of Western correspondents in Moscow and trying to weaken Soviet power.

At a separate trial Mr Vya cheslav Babitskiy, aged 33, former health service worker, who was a member of an unofficial committee monitoring abuses of psychiatry in the Soviet Union, was charged with the same crimes of anti-Soviet agitation and slander, and a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment.

Shop family take turns to serve as guerrillas

This is the second in a series of reports from a correspondent recently in Afghanistan. From Karan Thapar
Delhi, Sept 22

Muhammad Enam is probably no older than 23. He does not remember his age. "It does not matter," he says. "What counts is that I am strong and able to fight."

Enam is a mujahidin, a member of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hizbe-Islami faction. His ambition as a child had been to be a soldier in the Army of Zahir Shah, the former monarch. "I had dreams of wearing a uniform, of parades and military ceremonies."

"Instead, circumstances have forced him to fight surreptitiously, without medals and military honours, hiding in the rough Afghan countryside, without training and proper equipment. "But I am none the less a true soldier," he told me.

I met Muhammad Enam (not his real name) in Kabul last week. In the capital his family owns a small grocery and a small shop. His father, an uncle and a nephew are prisoners of the Soviet Army at Pul-i-Charki.

The Russians suspected they were mujahidin supporters. Of course they are. Who is not? "He said. His father at 80 is too old to fight, but his contribution to the Hizbe-Islami has been approximately 20 per cent of the family's earnings."

Enam and his brothers, Muhammad Hagar, Muhammad Abou, and Muhammad Abbas take turns to fight for the Hizbe-Islami. Enam was away from Kabul for two months from May to July. His brother, Hagar, is at present with the mujahidin. "If we go to fight mujahidin," he said, "we are not noted and there will always

be someone to look after the family women in Kabul and the business."

Enam maintained that in Kabul itself there are at least 20,000 to 25,000 active mujahidin fighters, many leading dual lives. The Kabul shop protects Enam's identity and it is certainly hard to imagine that this young, handsome shop-keeper could be anything other than what he appears to be.

Enam would say only that his "area" was from south of Bamyan to the frontier with Pakistan. He claimed that he had killed 10 mujahidin, 10 Russians and once had participated in an ambush, taking prisoner four soldiers in a Jeep.

The style of their operations appeared to be night ambushes, sometimes with the advance notice of Soviet Army movements. But often Enam and his fellow mujahidin would follow convoys. They were probably the so-called local or regional business-forc, that would have impaired the allegiance of the surrounding population upon whose shelter and aid they were dependent, but bandits and highway robbers were never altogether removed from their operations.

The Hizbe-Islami is now organized. It is not divided into effective units and authority and hierarchy are crossed-cut by regional, tribal and clan loyalties or ambitions. It would appear that the role it plays now often depends on the daredevilry and charisma of individual members, who have sufficient personal magnetism to attract a following and lead a strike.

Enam is a thinking man, a son of a soldier. He is, I think, in Ghazni. I would kill and die for him."

Enam's own group is more important to him than the larger structure of the Hizbe-Islami and many other mujahidin groups.

Promise of unity by new Turkish cabinet

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Sept 22

Turkey's new civilian government headed by Mr Bulent Ulusu, held its first meeting today with the promise that it would be "a government of national unity" based on Kemalist principles and guidelines set by General Kenan Evren, head of state.

In a brief opening speech Mr Ulusu said the first job to be undertaken by the 27-member cabinet would be to "clear up the centres of terrorism in Turkey" and put an end to the political violence which has claimed more than 5,000 lives in the past three years.

The cabinet would aim at creating a harmonious functioning of all the organs of a democratic, social and legal state, respectful of human rights, he said.

The meeting lasted for barely an hour and dealt with the programme of the new government as well as its basic working rules.

The ministers later went to the mausoleum of Kemal Ataturk, founder of the Turkish republic, and were received in ceremony by General Evren, who chairs the ruling five-man National Security Council.

The general met the cabinet at the presidential palace in Ankara, the residential hillside neighbourhood which dominates Ankara.

He was living there before the coup as Chief of General Staff, along with the other members of the National Security Council.

the armed forces' commanders.

General Evren normally works in the parliament building where he uses the room which belonged to the Speaker of the Assembly. Before the first cabinet meeting today, however, he was in the Ankara municipal washdown the streets in the ministries area of the capital, where the Prime Minister's office is the central building.

A red carpet ran from the parliament up the stairs to the main gate of the Prime Minister's office. Mr Ulusu was first to arrive, about an hour before the meeting was due to start.

The other ministers came separately, some of them stopping to chat with journalists before entering the building.

The government programme is expected to follow the line of the two public speeches made by General Evren after the coup.

Efforts will be made to put an end to political violence, a new constitution will be prepared by an assembly which has yet to be formed and a new electoral law will be prepared.

The economic policies of liberalization and stabilization adopted by the ousted Demirel government will be followed while relations with Nato and the Western world will continue to be strong.

Turkey will seek to have good relations with its neighbours and the theme of foreign policy will be Ataturk's motto of "peace at home, peace in the world."

British Embassy refuses asylum plea by two men

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Sept 22

Two Soviet citizens forced their way into the British Embassy today in an attempt to seek asylum, but were persuaded to leave a few hours later.

The men entered the embassy, which faces the Kremlin across the Moscow river, in the early morning by climbing over a wall from an adjacent factory building, thus avoiding the heavily guarded Soviet security zone.

They were taken into an embassy without an official invitation. British diplomats found them in the main chancery building when they arrived for work.

Embassy officials pointed out to the two men, who gave their names as Mr Sergei Kij from the Ukraine and Mr Arkady Stepanchuk from Azerbaijan, that they could not be admitted to the embassy without first obtaining Soviet exit visas. They were escorted to the embassy gates and officials said they were not detained as they walked away.

They gave no indication why they wished to emigrate, but said they had previously been "mistreated" in front of the American Embassy in support of their efforts to leave.

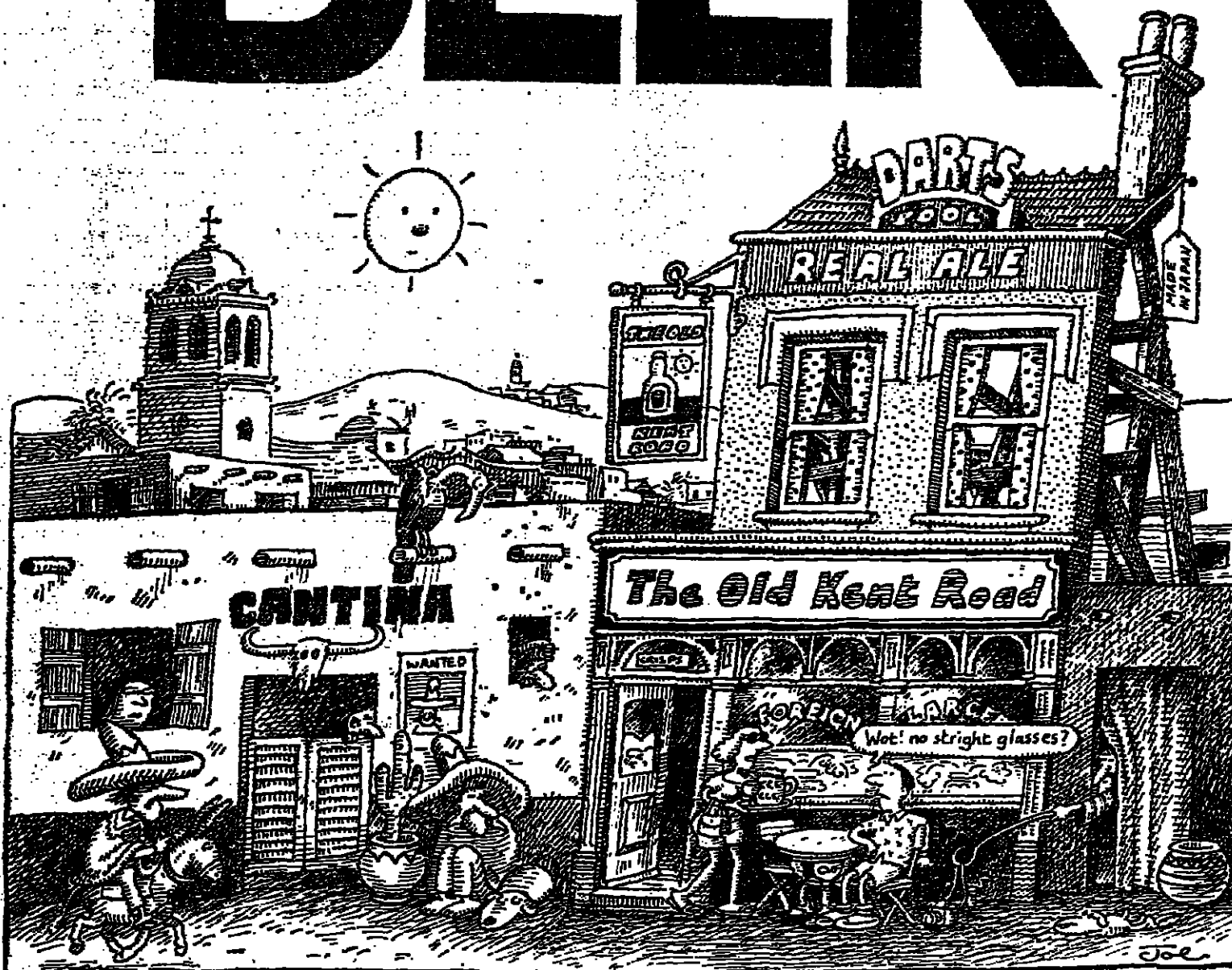
All embassies in Moscow are guarded by police who demand to see documents from Soviet citizens trying to get in. From time to time Russians rush past the guardposts, but they are not allowed to get them out of the country.

But as the example of the severe Penitentiaries who went into the American Embassy more than two years ago shows, there is no guarantee that when the authorities say "no" they will not be arrested for illegally entering a foreign embassy.

The American Embassy, heavily guarded by Soviet police, is a favourite refuge, but over the years Russians have also attempted to enter the Venezuelan, French, British and other Western embassies. Last year Britain sheltered Ugandan who feared for his life if he returned to his country but his final departure was arranged with the tacit knowledge of the Soviet authorities.

Keener fight of static

BEER



Keener fight for share of static market

Review of brewing in Britain and abroad

tion by Britain's 80-are likely to be more pub companies in the even months of this year. A key factor in the trend has been the legal restrictions, which apply to pubs, on stakes and pay-outs on gambling machines. Jackpots on "one-armed bandits" in clubs are commonly as much as £100 or more, compared with potted pay-outs of £1 for a maximum 5p stake. Profits from the machines, which generate some £35m a year in gross revenue for pubs and clubs, help to subsidise the typically lower club prices for beer.

The Government is studying this problem and it is expected that later this year there will be action at least to reduce the effects of the anomaly.

The brewers' fight for market share in the free trade is proving a costly one because of the various promotional methods adopted, which commonly range from heavily discounted wholesale supplies of beer to extended credit and low-interest or even interest-free loans.

Mr Colin Mitchell, drinks market analyst at the stock-brokers' Buckmaster and Moore, says that some beer is probably being sold at a loss in this battle for the free trade. His arithmetic suggests that some brands sell to supermarkets at a loss of more than 3p a pint and in outlets such as clubs, taking into account the effect of brewers' loans and extended credit terms, the loss could be more than 4p a pint.

The brewers contest these claims, pointing out that while some lines may be sold at a loss—especially lager—this is done to persuade the big multiple grocers to particular to accept a full range of a brewer's products, including wines and spirits. Given that there could be a profit overall, the brewers contend.

Mr Mitchell agrees that it can be argued, in view of the present strong competition and the existence of what he describes as considerable spare brewing capacity, that it is acceptable to sell at prices which cover only the marginal, rather than the fully accountable, costs. But he suggests this should be done only for a short period because of the danger, if it were prolonged, of eventually having to raise prices to an extent that would provoke unfavourable consumer reaction.

The brewers will be anxiously watching the customers' reaction to the latest round of increases. Bass has not so far imposed increases for their cans to improve their take-home trade.

In the year to last March, beer prices rose at least 20 per cent. As the new price rises started, Mr Richard Trevett, analyst at stock-brokers W. Greenwell, forecast that in the 12 months to

next July the brewers could face passing on cost increases of between 5p and 7p, to which will probably have to be added at least 3p a pint duty increase in the next Budget. In Mr Trevett's view, it will be difficult for brewers to recover fully these costs increases without further pushing down consumer demand.

Brewers are looking with increasing desperation for other ways of cutting spend. Some have introduced short-time working and, Courage, the Imperial Group subsidiary, is already axing 690 jobs. Redundancies seem inevitable. But investment reductions are also expected—probably for at least a year—the next phase in the growing number of programmes for improving existing assets, particularly the tied pubs.

An increasing proportion of brewers' investment programmes—worth £500m this year alone—is being spent on improvements to retail outlets such as the pubs, so that their appeal does not lag behind that offered by other leisure industries. That sort of spending, accounted for less than 40 per cent of investment four years ago but was expected by the Brewers' Society to rise to 60 per cent in 1982.

Among the big six brewers with a national spread, those with the strongest internally generated cash flows—such as Bass and Whitbread—may still be able to spend on this sort of investment more readily than others.

There are undoubtedly some difficult trials ahead for the brewing industry, although few of its members believe that the recession and other problems will have such acute effects that there will be any important company failures. Unlike other industries, brewing faces little threat to jobs from foreign imports, 96 per cent of the beer drunk in Britain being produced locally, although not all by British brewery companies. Carlsberg at Northampton and Dublin-based Arthur Guinness and Son are notable foreign brewers operating in Britain.

In the long-term, the industry can no doubt look to a revival of its steady annual growth pattern. International comparisons also offer brewers some hope of a continued increase in beer consumption per head. At the last count it was 203 pints a year in Britain or possibly less than a pint a day by each adult Denmark (229 pints), Belgium (242), Australia (246) and West Germany (265) are all substantially ahead of the United Kingdom.

Whether the prospect of bigger sales would suffer as a result of a government-led campaign emphasizing the health hazards of alcohol, or by heavier taxation of beer compared with wine because of the increasing EEC tax harmonization pressures, remains to be seen.

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Behind the scenes—all boffins and biochemistry

Friends think it is nice help me in the matter of work, being a beer critic; all cakes and ale. They do not know the problems I have, lying awake at night wondering why Berlin white beer is less lactic than its counterpart in Belgium. The only thing for it is to telephone Berlin and speak to one of the professors at the Versuchs und Lehranstalt für Brauerei. He is today very much the obliges with a courteous, precise and lengthy explanation of brewing procedures in Berlin, but cannot

help me in the matter of microbiology and biochemistry would not be where they are today. Both sciences found their early inspiration over a beer or two.

Van Leeuwenhoek became the first person to see a yeast cell because he took the trouble to examine drops of fermenting beer beneath his primitive microscope, and this was in 1680. He submitted his drawings to the Royal Society, in London, but the importance of his observations does not seem to have been entirely appreciated.

Von Liebig was not quite right about yeast, but in his book *The Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology* he perceptively drew attention to the work being done by Munich brewers on the bottom-fermentation of beers.

It was in his *Etudes sur la Bière* that Pasteur first fully explained the essential role of living yeast in what he perceived as the physiological process of fermentation. "Influenced, no doubt, by the patriotic wish of making for French beer a reputation equal to that of

Germany, he attacked the diseases of malt liquors", John Bickelrhyke records in *The Curiosities of Ale and Beer*. In truth, not only did Pasteur equally concern himself with the biochemical problems of the wine, milk and silk industries, he also helped British brewers.

On a visit to Whitbread in 1871, he spotted and wanted bacilli in some spoilt beer and persuaded the firm to buy a microscope. Later, Pasteur urged recognition for the Danish scientist Hansen, an employee of Carlsberg who

through his work on spoilt beers, made important advances in microbiology. Today, the Carlsberg laboratories are world famous, with at least one Nobel prize-winner among their old boys.

Possibly the first scientist to be employed by a brewery was Henry Böttinger, a student of Von Liebig, who went to work for Allsopp's in Burton, in 1845. The firm's neighbour, Bass, responded by hiring scientists of its own. One of them, Cornelius O'Sullivan, was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, a distinction which was at the time not normally conferred on a scientist working in industry.

Another FRS in Burton, Adrian Brown, gave his name to the chair of brewing at Birmingham University.

The British School of Malt and Brewing Science is part of the department of biochemistry at Birmingham. Apart from degrees in biochemistry, the department awards an MSc and a PhD in brewing science. There are now 14 MSc students, also a department of biological sciences and brewing at the Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh.

The former head of the department, Anna MacLeod, now retired, has a worldwide reputation in brewing sciences. Another British academic, Professor Michael Lewis, a graduate of Birmingham, is professor of brewing science at the highly-regarded University of California at Davis, near Sacramento.

Already renowned for its department of viticulture, Davis is the academic home of beer sciences in the United States.

The two British universities have also assisted in the development of examinations for non-graduates. Such examinations are set by the Institute of Brewing and by the Incorporated Brewers Guild.

Although the activities of these two bodies overlap to some extent, the institute publishes the industry's learned journal, and manages the research foundation at Nutfield, near Redhill, Surrey. The foundation is largely funded by the industry, through the Brewers' Society.

At places like Nutfield, beer scientists concern themselves with enzymes, isohumulones, and *Pediococcus damnosus*, but many of their problems remain more basic. How to make beer less fattening? How to produce a consistent ale each year, when the crops of barley and hops vary in character according to the weather? As Anna MacLeod once said: "The chemistry of hop resins is an organic chemist's dream—or nightmare, according to one's point of view."

Michael Jackson
editor, *The World Guide to Beer*

Promise of the East

People are always asking about Tiger Beer, as if it held some special Eastern promise. Despite its having emerged supreme in a recent tasting in London, Tiger Beer, brewed in Malaysia and Singapore, is nothing more than a well-produced conventional lager. Perhaps its particular quality is an ability to evoke the Singapore of Somerset Maugham, though its literary associations are, in fact, with Anthony Burgess. His trilogy *Time for Tigers* took its title, with the brewery's permission, from their advertising slogan.

The ferocity of the tiger and the strength of the lion have been symbolized on brewers' labels all over the world, but such simple trademarks are especially useful in societies where the use of words necessitates their being printed in several languages. In Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong, the original shippers of Guinness each labelled their bottles with their own pet animal, and the local population ordered the cat, the bulldog, the dog's head or the red tongued dog (usually meant to be a wolf). Some of these paper animals survive, along with a great thirst for stout and other dark beers, which in several ethnic communities are believed to have aphrodisiac powers.

The animal to watch is the Japanese dragon-horse known as the Kirin. It was after an ethereal encounter with this mythical creature that a Chinese lady called En Chen Tsai magically gave birth to Confucius. A beautifully-illustrated Kirin decorates the label of Japan's most popular beer, which is now the biggest-selling brew outside the United States. Kirin's basic lager has in worldwide volume outstripped all the other popular international beer brands, such as Heineken, Carling, Skol and Carlsberg.

The mystique of Asian beers may also derive from the belief that they are made from rice. But even in some Western breweries,

rice is used to augment the barley malt. This is done for reasons of economy, and because rice produces a lighter beer than do other adjuncts such as maize or sugar. However, in both East and West barley malt is the heart and soul of the brew. If adjuncts of whatever description comprise more than about 30 per cent of the mash, the brewer has fermentation problems, and the drinker has an intolerably sticky beer.

Another international brand originating in Asia is San Miguel, produced by an old-established and diversified trading company based in the Philippines. "San Mig" has three breweries in the Philippines, one in Hongkong, one in Papua New Guinea and, in a reversal of colonial roles, three in Spain. Many a British holidaymaker no doubt believes San Miguel to be a Spanish lager, and its Hispanic name does it no harm when it is exported to Miami, New York and Los Angeles.

The biggest beer-drinkers in the Pacific are, not surprisingly, the Australians. In fact, the most recent worldwide figures have them second only to the Germans.

Sadly, the brewing industry in Australia is becoming almost as concentrated as it is in New Zealand. Still, it is not all ice-cold lagers like the hoppy KB, the dry Carlton, or the sweeter Foster's and Soob, beloved of Rayswater and Earls Court. Apart from one or two interesting stouts and "old" ales, Australia does boast one of the world's most unusual beers. This is the quantity-misnamed Cooper's Sparkling Ale, a hoppy, robust, and vastly cloudy delight produced to an Adelaide brewery which history seems to have left behind. This must surely be the nearest surviving brew to the original and celebrated English pale ales of the late 1700s.



Carrier-Bresson

M.J.

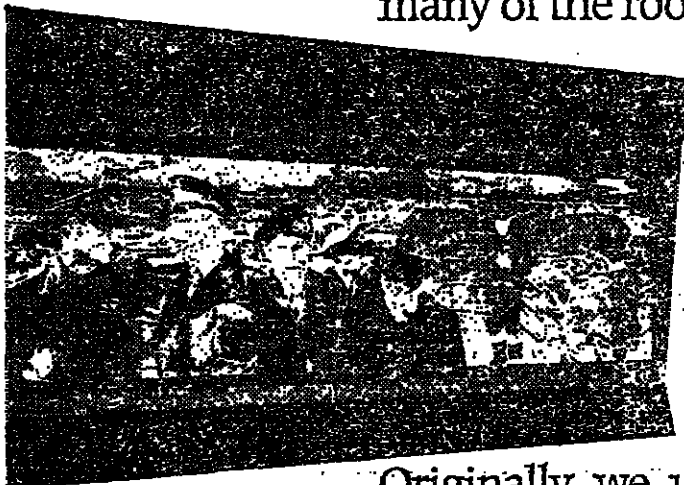


Greene King cask-conditioned (or "live") beer is served straight from the barrel at the Jolly Waggoner in Ardley, Hertfordshire.

What's the use of a brewery that doesn't brew?

We brewed the last beer at our Chiswell Street premises on 13th April, 1976.

Since then, these historic buildings have remained busy. As well as being our Headquarters, we've opened many of the rooms to the public.



The Overlord Room, for example, is used as a gallery for the giant Overlord Embroidery which depicts the famous Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944.

At night, it's a splendid setting for private parties of some 400 people.

For larger receptions, dinner/dances, or banquets, we've the Porter Tun Room.

Originally, we used it to ferment Porter (for years the nation's most popular drink).

Its massive unsupported King Post timber roof is the second largest of its kind, anywhere in Europe.

Finally, we come to the stables.

Here, the famous Whitbread Shire Horses have their home.

These splendid animals still deliver beer to local customers.

And on ceremonial occasions they draw the coaches of the Lord Mayor and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Speaker's Coach, by the way, is on public display at the Brewery.

We're happy that at least part of London's history lives on. The Chiswell Street Brewery, in the City of London.



Please send me further information on the facilities you can provide. To: Functions Office, Whitbread and Co. Ltd., The Brewery, Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4ZD. Telephone: 01-606 4455.

Name

Address

THE PORTER TUN ROOM, WHITBREAD.

Size is not everything

The little men are selling more and making more money

For brewers through much of the 1970s small has undoubtedly been beautiful. Not only have the smaller brewers been selling more beer and investing in expansion schemes to keep up with the demand but their profits have been high compared with those of the big brewers.

The 10 most profitable brewery companies in ICC Business Ratios' latest survey* were all small brewers except for one of the three regional brewers. This was Wolverhampton and Dudley, which has made a name in the trade for the almost fanatical care it takes of its beer conditioning from brewery to retail outlet; among the regional brewers its pattern of activities also least resembles those of the big national brewers.

The two best performers in the survey, and at the top in all three years covered by it, were two particularly small brewers—T. D. Ridley and Sons of

Chelmsford, Essex, with an average turnover of £1.3m in the period, and King & Barnes of Epsom, Surrey, with a £1.1m average turnover. The rest of the top 10 were: Hartleys (Ulverston), Morrells (at Oxford), J. Arkell and Sons of Swindon, Hardys & Hansons of Nottingham, Oldham Brewery Company, St Austell Brewery Company and Gibbs Mew of Salisbury.

Small brewers have always played a completely different role from that of the big national brewers. The small brewery has traditionally served a delimited area because, in the draught trade at any rate, expanding geographical coverage beyond a certain point brings disproportionate increases in distribution costs which only a massive expansion in production and sales would turn into economic sense.

But the individuality of the small companies' areas has been the key to their popularity in the 1970s as the "real ale" fashion took hold. One of the fallacies among some drinkers is that small brewers produce mostly cask-conditioned ale, but even if the beer was brewery conditioned there was still the lure of the individual name and usually an individual flavour.

Because of the way the industry compiles its statistics the growth of cask-conditioned beer cannot be pinpointed exactly since it falls into another or ordinary bitters category that has accounted for a steady 31 per cent of the market for 10 years, according to the Brewers' Society. Cask-conditioned beer have probably accounted for between 15 per cent and 37 per cent of the market, but within that sector mild is estimated, has lost about 6 per cent of the sales it once

Cask-conditioned beer of the kind the beer buffs seek out has thus taken a bigger slice of a largely unperturbed sector, although a new trend among the big national brewers could now be starting a climb in the intense, in supplying the growing trade in clubs.

A potent and growing in-

The big brewers are counting the success of the small brewers not only by reintroducing some of their traditional real ales but also by reviving localized brew-ery names which disappeared after the earlier spate of takeovers that built the national brewers into the giants they are today.

Ind Coopers, part of Allied Breweries, is reviving such names as Tinsley, Walker and Friary Meux. Watney Mann and Truman, part of Grand Metropolitan, are also doing the same thing with, among others, the Manns and Tinsleys labels.

The question for the small brewers is how this is going to dent their sales growth, possibly even putting into question whether some expansion schemes might result at any rate for a time in a measure of over-capacity. The small brewers for some time have been expanding to cope with the larger boom to the big brewers, although smaller brewers now are increasingly developing their own brewing capacity.

But the smaller brewers are finding an increasing trade outside their traditional geographical areas as the number of free-trade pubs grows. With beer being willing to pay premium prices at the bar it can make more sense of wider distribution, which is why the association's chairman, names like Samuel Smith of Tadcaster, Greene King of Bury St Edmunds and R. de la Ruelle have been appearing well outside their usual territories.

Some of the smaller brewers, now their production capacity has been increased, are also selling into the take-home trade, although like the big brewers they have to accept lower profit margins in selling to the supermarkets.

The recession's effects on consumer spending power has also made the price of a pint a more critical issue for all brewers. The smaller brewers, within their own natural geographical strongholds, are more competitive on price in pub outlets. But competition is intense, in supplying the growing trade in clubs.

A potent and growing in-

fluence there could be the recent opening at Newcastle upon Tyne of a new brewery by the Northern Club Federation which primarily supplies clubs in the North-east and whose shareholders are the clubs themselves. The Federation, as it is better known, is noted for the low cost of its beers, undercutting other brewers by as much as 3p a pint at the club bar.

For the moment the new brewery at Dunston will produce about 50,000 barrels a year to replace the old capacity, but double that is possible with some extension. The production could go as high as 100,000 barrels annually. There are plans for expanding distribution further south.

Another form of competition is growing apace. There are now so many new small brewers, some producing only for their own pub on a small scale for a group of outlets, that more than 40 have banded together in the Small Independent Brewers Association.

Its secretary, Mr James Lynch, joint owner of near Andover, says it has been hard lately to keep up with the rate of the newcomers. Into brewing, although he believes the are now at least 60 various parts of the country. The association's chairman, Mr Peter Austin, set up by Kingwood Brewery in Ham-

shire for £10,000 and is now turning out 50 barrels a week, or more than 2,000 pints, of Ringwood Bitter, Fortv Niner, Old Thump and Black Jack Porter.

It is all clearly in the colourful tradition of Britain's breweries, of which there were probably 100 at the turn of the century, shrunk to the present 7 or so. Mr Austin, who plans to sell mini-brewery installation packages at about £10,000 each, helped to set up one at the Fox and Kin in Lewisham, London, run by Mr David Bruce. There, customers, who are "downing their pint watch, through portholes, the next batch of the favourite ale being prepared.

Derek Harri-

A drain on profits

The price the big national brewers pay for being innovators

An irony of the role played by the big national brewers is that their profitability is often markedly inferior—down even by as much as a half—compared with smaller brewery companies or even the three larger regional brewers, Greenall Whitley, Wolverhampton and Dudley, and Vaux.

It is, to an extent, the price they pay for being the main innovators in the industry, as with anticipation of the larger boom, and more recently, developing the so-called light low-carbohydrate beers. Not only product development costs are involved but also heavy advertising expenditure to develop new sectors into which, once they are proved, smaller brewers can then make their own way.

The large brewers are key suppliers to the low-margin supermarkets but they have also tended, proportionately, to invest more heavily in production capacity, creating a special burden in times of high interest rates where loans have been involved and with depreciation charges higher.

Among the big six—Bass, Allied Breweries, Whitbread, Watney Mann and Truman (part of the Grand Metropolitan group), Scottish & Newcastle and Courage (part of the Imperial Group)—Allied has been particularly affected by high interest rates, although this is partly the initial effect of its Lyons' acquisition.

Allied, whose brands include Double Diamond and Skol, earlier this year announced a five-year £22m investment programme at its Ind Coopers brewery at Burton on Trent.

Whitbread, now well into a three-year £230m development programme—that includes its new Mager brewery in South Wales—will be able to offset a considerable slice of these costs when property developments at its Chiswell Street brewery site in London mature. Two office blocks, scheduled to be sold there next year and in 1982 are likely to realize about £50m.

But the Whitbread Reading and Courage's new brewery which

cost almost twice the initial estimate of £38m, are likely to be the last of the really large investments in new brewing capacity for the time being.

With the big brewers taking in the British operations of Arthur Guinness and Son and Carlsberg, brewing about 80 per cent of British beer, they have been accounting for the lion's share of the industry's investment in beer production and distribution. This has been running at well over £200m a year for some time but the scale of expansion is talking off.

After £220m spent on this sort of investment this year the Brewers' Society expects such spending to slip to £195m next year and to £180m the year after that. Among other investments announced this year has been Bass's £26m for a new warehouse at Burton on Trent with another £8m on new maltings facilities.

The scale of these investments in new brewing capacity is a time when the industry is scaling down its estimates of beer production has sharpened the debate over whether the industry could be facing serious overcapacity. This could affect the big brewers most because of their commitment to high-volume production.

One question mark is over the expansion in larger capacity although it is this sector of the market which has proved the most striking growth area and in which the big brewers showed the strength of their role as innovators.

It was the brewers' shrewd anticipation of the swing to lager—a sector that has gone from a less than 10 per cent market share to the present estimated 30 per cent—which probably saved them from greater import penetration in the past few years. Imports still account for only 4 per cent of all types of beer drunk in Britain.

The high cost of shipping from abroad is a factor in this but the British brewers were early developing their own lagers, or in some cases making arrangements to brew "continental" lagers under licence. With brewers control of their outlets where they sell still being gradually eroded, this loosening grip on the retail trade could, some argue, in-

the long term reduce the new immunity to foreign imports.

A decline in the number of public houses tied to brewers could be offset some. Embarked on by brewers are largely favourable for getting licences for new pubs, wherever there is a need for housing, development or redevelopment of city centres. Both usually sources of the higher volume sales.

If, however, continues sales growth, the possible impact on the industry may be expected to be 40 per cent of the market by 1985 and 50 per cent by the turn of the century. The industry's plan to increase its capacity by 10 per cent, then the Brewers' Society may have got their sights on capacity. Nor are they as sanguine about the age plans like Courage's Reading brewery and Whitbread's Mager plant can be used to produce ale—a fact that is likely to be a factor in the summer drink.

But there could be more closures of older breweries. Closing its London brewery and bottling plant on the south bank of the Thames, part of the aim is to improve Courage's distribution performance but it will also release cash for other investment.

Mr Neil Scourie, drink analyst at stockbroker's Fielding, Newson-Saunders, believes the Courage plan (that generally speaking the overcapacity problem really relates to non-lager beer and the overcapacity retention of the industry of older plant rather than to the recent new-building programmes).

The big brewers' search for new markets is likely to be sharpened as competition increases in today's difficult marketing conditions. One development likely to be pursued increasingly is the brews of high original gravity, less effectively concentrated, which can be distributed more cheaply, being brewed down to normal strength when they reach the area of sale.

With fuel costs rising, it could become an increasingly important technique for brewers' setting nationally. But it might also make effect exporting more attractive—an area of expansion where the industry has not so far shone.

What

Aslight hiccup.

Restoring the tradition



ng more
money

"What two ideas are more inseparable than Beer and Britannia?"

Sydney Smith 1771-1845.

The English beer drinker has had a pretty consistent idea what he expects from his pub for some seven hundred years.

He expects good beer, of course. But he also expects the pub to be a place where he will immediately feel welcome and at home. (The very name Public House promises a degree of hospitality that an American bar or a French Café cannot equal.)

And he expects an individual place. A place with sympathy with the character of the locality, a place that reflects the personality of the landlord, and of the locals.

Amazingly, during seven centuries of change and turmoil, the English has managed to meet these expectations.

And then in the 1960s and 1970s—fears began to be voiced that there had been a break in the tradition.

A slight hiccup.

In the growing prosperity of the Fifties and Sixties there was a tendency to assume that the average consumer and the average beer drinker were the same person.

The average British consumer was delighted with the convenience and variety of the supermarket.

But when he went into the pub he stopped being the average British consumer. He wanted his pub to reflect his own individuality.

Although he welcomed the consistent quality that keg beers brought, he didn't want to see his local pub disappear.

In fact, his loyalty to ordinary, everyday bitter never wavered. In spite of the popularity of lager, the proportion of bitter sold remained remarkably level throughout the 1970s.

And the beer drinker also demanded himself heard through ups like CAMRA.

The message from the beer drinker was that he wanted choice. He welcomed keg beer (lager). But he also wanted variety. He was concerned by the trend towards conformity in beers and pubs.

Restoring the tradition.

Ind Coope responded early to the demand for a return to traditional values. The introduction of Ind Coope Draught Ale was a welcome sign that the drinker of traditional ale had been heard.

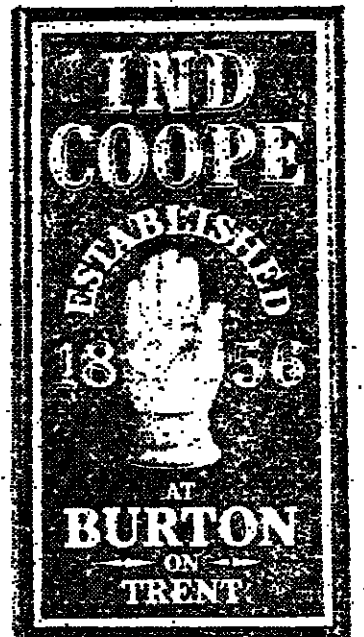
Today, Ind Coope is initiating a major programme in London and the South-East which will increase the individuality of the pubs and restore local status to the customers.

Our aim is to take the very best from the past. We will build tradition to create the future.

We will decorate and sign each pub in order to reflect its character and help to restore its individuality.

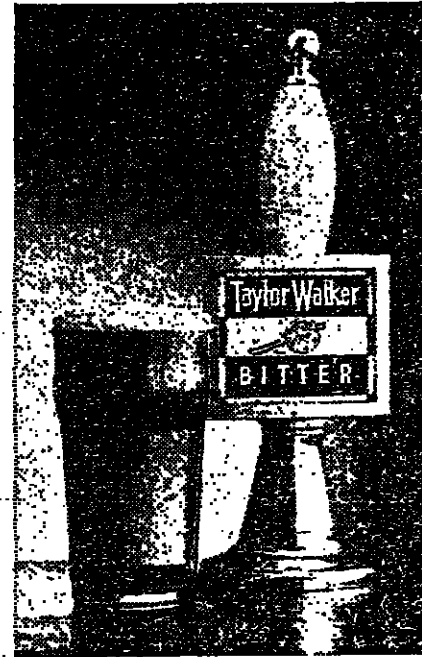


Romford area. Further afield, in the Eastern Counties, customers now have the opportunity to sample fine Burton draught beers in the distinctive houses of Ind Coope East Anglia Ltd.



Throughout London and the South-East, pubs and restaurants managed by Vittle Inns Ltd. offer good food and pleasant service at sensible prices.

The return of some good old names.



Anyone who lives or travels in the South can sample the pleasures of Ind Coope Friary Meux Ltd. The Company is based in Guildford, where Friary were first established in 1865. In Autumn 1980, the locals will once again have their own Friary Meux bitter.

Around the same time, Greater London will be enjoying the arrival of another local bitter—

Taylor Walker. First established in 1730, the Taylor Walker headquarters have never moved beyond the sound of Bow Bells. Today, Ind Coope Taylor Walker Ltd operates from premises in Clerkenwell. Londoners will be glad to see the name revived, and the Cockney splendour of their pubs restored.

In the Northern Home Counties, beer drinkers have already

welcomed back an old friend. Benskins bitter arrived last June in the Ind Coope Benskins Ltd pubs.

Ind Coope Romford Brewery Company Ltd brews draught beers for the other Operating Companies—to their individual specifications. It also has complete responsibility for keeping the customers happy in its own small estate of pubs in the

Some change is necessary.

The only way to do all this successfully is to do it with conviction. And that means we have to start with Ind Coope itself.

The best traditions of the local can only be revived if the Company is prepared to create the proper environment for change.

Decentralization is essential.



Ind Coope Limited now comprises six separate Operating Companies in the South-East. Each has a high degree of autonomy. Each has the responsibility for managing its pubs and its beers profitably.

The Companies are small and flexible. They can stay close to their customers, to their landlords and to their employees, and respond quickly to their changing needs.

The emergence of these Companies heralds the rebirth of some local names that have been synonymous with hospitality for centuries.



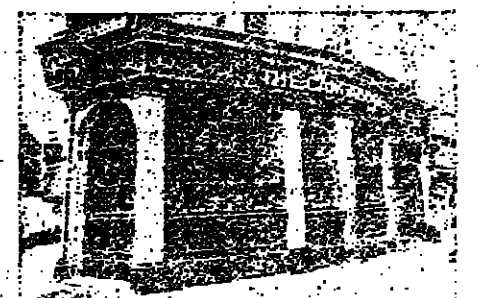
A new role for Ind Coope.

We are now a family of Companies.

As the founding father, Ind Coope Limited has a key role to play.

But, like any responsible parent, we will stand by our offspring. We have no intention of fading from the scene.

Ind Coope pubs will continue to trade alongside Friary Meux, Taylor Walker and Benskins pubs. (You will recognize them by their distinctive green and gold livery.)



Each pub, whichever the Operating Company, offers a wide choice of draught beers and lagers. These include famous names like Skol, Double Diamond and Lowenbrau.

Each pub carries a range of bottled and canned beers, wines, spirits, minerals and mixers that is second to none.

And with all this choice, you have local bitters too.

A history lesson.

The lesson of the past two decades is well taken by Ind Coope.

We are reminded that at the centre of the whole increasingly complex business of brewing, marketing and selling beer there's one fundamental which must be respected.

It's the relationship between the English beer drinker, his pint and his pub.

Ind Coope Limited.



g opinions
gers of dr

the creep
impaign

The advertisement features a large, dark stone archway in the background, with the words "BASS" and "ESTD 1759" carved into it. In the foreground, several cans of beer are displayed. From left to right, the cans are: Tuborg Gold, Carling Black Label Lager, Pilsener, Tennent's Super Lager, and another can partially visible on the right. The cans are arranged in a row, with some slightly behind others. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast appearance.

Bass Limited

Legal Appointments

Chief Legal Adviser

We are a European multi-national corporation manufacturing a high quality product at over 40 locations in Europe, Africa and North America, and marketing world wide. Our development in the past few years has been outstanding, our investment plans are designed to make this continue.

We are looking for a solicitor with several years experience, gained preferably in the private sector of British manufacturing industry, who will act as the Chief Legal Adviser to our UK Group.

The successful candidate will manage a legal department which advises all levels of management and deals with the legal affairs of the Group including commercial and company law, property, patents and trademarks, industrial law and aspects of community legislation. The right person will also have sufficient knowledge to understand financial matters and the experience to assist with sensitivity in solving the personnel problems of a labour intensive process. Sound practical judgement and a flexible approach are essential.

Career progression abroad is ultimately a possibility and so knowledge of another European language would be an asset.

We operate progressive personnel policies and offer attractive remuneration, free life insurance, and five weeks holiday. Where appropriate, we will assist with relocation.

Please send career details in confidence to Box No. 2083 F, The Times

HVCA

ASSISTANT COMMERCIAL AND LEGAL ADVISER

The Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association has a senior level vacancy for an Assistant Commercial and Legal Adviser.

HVCA is the recognised trade and employers association for the heating, ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration contracting industry representing over 1,200 member firms.

We are looking for a legally qualified person with a commercial outlook.

The work which is interesting and varied will include:

- projects and advice to members on a wide range of legal and commercial matters;
- negotiations and discussions with Government, Local Authorities and other bodies on contract conditions, tendering procedures and related matters;
- acting as Secretary to Committees;
- lecturing on management courses including contract law.

The position would suit a recently qualified Lawyer. It is essential that applicants have a high degree of verbal and written presentation, the ability to deal with people at a senior level and are capable of working on their own initiative.

Salary is negotiable in the region of £5,000. Fringe benefits include Season Ticket Purchase Scheme, Health and Medical Insurance Schemes, a Retirement Pension Scheme and Luncheon Vouchers.

Applications stating age, education and qualifications and, where appropriate, details of experience and present salary should be addressed in confidence to:

Head of Commercial and Legal Department,
Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association,
ESCA House, 34 Palace Court, Bayswater, London, W2 4JG

LAWYERS

for INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK

In the City

The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Ltd., the Merchant Banking arm of the Royal Bank of Canada Group, is looking for Lawyers to join its expanding LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Expertise in one or more of syndicated Euro Dollar loans, ship and project financing, bond issues and other types of financing is required. Knowledge of Banking law and problems relating to banking and experience of drafting and negotiating documentation would be an advantage.

Salary is negotiable with usual Bank fringe benefits.

Please write, in the first instance, giving curriculum vitae, current remuneration and salary requirements to:

The Senior Legal Council,
The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Ltd.,
107 Cheapside
London, EC2V 6DT.

NON-CONTENTIOUS SOLICITOR

Uxbridge

Exciting position in progressive branch of well established firm for young Solicitor with at least a month's sound post-qualification experience in conveyancing and estate matters. Charge of fast growing non-contentious department, must be highly thorough and efficient and able to cope with minimal supervision. Excellent salary and prospects.

Telephone: Mr. Hart
01-804 2261

THE LAW SOCIETY COST DRAFTSMAN

There is a vacancy in the Non-Contentious Business Department of The Law Society, in the section dealing with remuneration certificates. The work will consist of preparing reports to the non-contentious committee and it is essential that the successful applicant, male or female, has some knowledge of non-contentious costs.

The salary for this post will be on a scale rising to a maximum of £7,808 per annum including London weighting and with good conditions of employment, including 23 days annual leave, contributory pension scheme with widows benefit, and life assurance cover.

APPLICATIONS IN WRITING GIVING DETAILS OF YOUR EXPERIENCE AND CAREER TO DATE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE PERSONNEL OFFICER, THE LAW SOCIETY, 115 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, WC2A 1PL.

LITIGATION

SOLICITOR REQUIRED

Large country practice in Southern England, requires a young, energetic, and ambitious Solicitor to handle all aspects of litigation of all kinds, but especially personal injury. Reporting to, and backed up by, an experienced senior partner with extensive London experience. Good working conditions. Four weeks annual holiday. Competitive salary by accreditation.

Box 1970 F, The Times

(1) COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING - SOLICITOR (2) TAX AND TRUST SOLICITOR

each with first class experience of not less than five years. Outstanding opportunities in newly-formed Central London partnership of experienced Commercial Solicitors with exceptional clientele. Apply with full C.V. in strict confidence to Box No 2081 F The Times.

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

City firm requires experienced and ambitious solicitor of proven ability, capable of working with minimum supervision and of rapidly taking over responsibility for commercial and domestic conveyancing department.

Salary in region of £15,000, usual fringe benefits and prospects of early promotion to partnership status.

Write with full c.v. to Box No. 1968 F, The Times.

ARABIAN GULF

1. STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
2. SALES MANAGER with administrative experience in general international market.
3. ACCOUNTANT in building, contracting and trading company.

Applicants should have not less than seven years' experience in a reputable company. General conditions—tax free income, company car, furnished accommodation, electricity, water and telephone. One month paid leave with wife and two children to your country.

It is advantageous if applicants have worked in the Middle East before.

Longer contract negotiable after 1 year provisional period.

Applications in writing to:
THE MANAGER
14 STORMONT WAY,
CHESSINGTON, SURREY
or TEL: 01-994 4656

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Required Immediately!

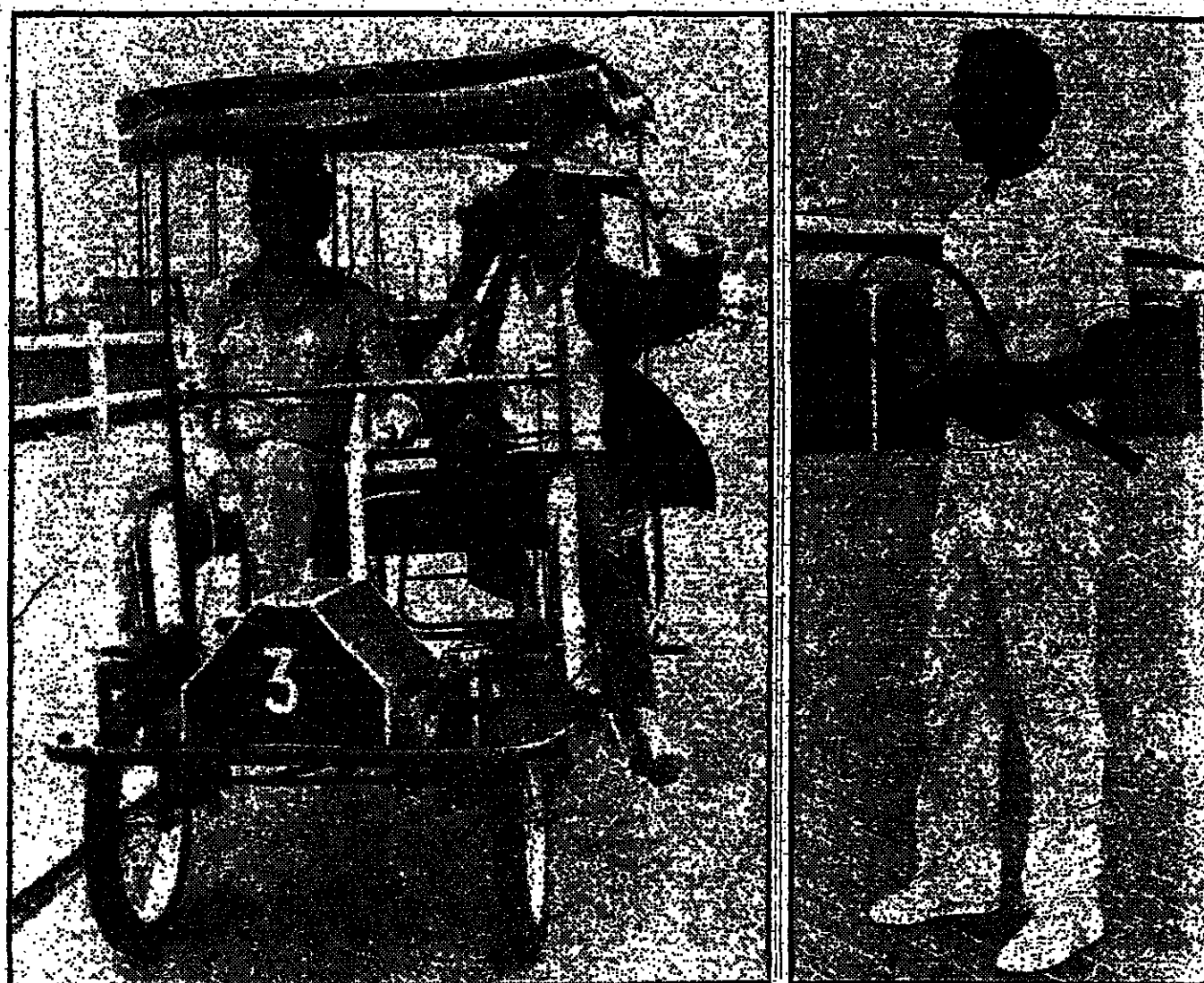
Teacher for C.E. Latin and general subjects. Accommodation available. Apply Headmaster, Bury Hill Prep School for Boys, Willey, Nr. Godalming, Surrey

Treasure hunters.
Turn to The Times
For Sale columns.

THE TIMES

Fashion

by
Prudence Glynn



Top left: The only way to go: Deauville provides two or four person self pedalling combinations of a surrey with a fringe on top and a bicycle.

Above left: Comtesse d'Ornano, Mayor of Deauville, en tenue de Chatelet examines the camellia plant presented by Revlon to mark the launch of new colours of Ultima II, a boost for their perfume Clara, and with a certain optimism, in view of the weather.

Top right: The correct ensemble for a tennis. Long white flannels, Lacoste shirt and purposeful manner, worn here by Daniel Amzalag, general manager of Revlon in France.

Above right: And what some of them were wearing in Deauville. Blouson battle jacket, shorts, sun-tanned legs, fringed boots which look as though the cowboys and Red Indians became friends after all.

other newest product, a delicious fragrance called 'Isle', created by Pierre Balmain, a master at knowing what women want. With the mayor is Mr. David Rowe-Beddoe, president of Revlon in Europe and Africa.

Above right: And what some of them were wearing in Deauville. Blouson battle jacket, shorts, sun-tanned legs, fringed boots which look as though the cowboys and Red Indians became friends after all.

Fair stood the wind for France

Very little in life seems fair to those who have the character to bother about such things, but even the sunniest disposition must admit that in our age old battle with the French, the English Channel is most unfair.

Consider its behaviour. On our side we have a series of hideous seaside resorts, with steep shingly beaches, caravans, vile food, choppy seas and the only excitement around are the opportunity to be drowned, mugged by a motorcycle gang or ripped off by spurious bric-a-brac traders in the back alleys.

The sun is fitful, the colours most unflattering, the cultural entertainment nil. Just across one of the most overcrowded and dangerous straits in the world (or so I am told; Hongkong to Kowloon has always struck me as fairly exciting) all is quite changed.

The first unfairness is that La Manche sounds more glamorous than the Channel, but that a complaint can easily be put down to the current British malaise of raging inferiority complexes. What cannot be so distributed are the facts. Only a few miles further south from the broken glass and litter and bings of our south coast, France provides acres of sandy beaches, marvellous food in restaurants where they actually welcome children and the most sophisticated range of sports and entertainments in beautifully kept, imaginatively preserved old towns and dashing modern complexes.

So you can see why I say the Channel is unfair. Our side is hideous and grim, theirs is fun. What is more it is not as though they have much if any better weather than we. It rains in Deauville too, the waves have white crests just as far out to sea as they do at Brighton, but the light is incandescent as a Salsbury painting, the wondrous Au Printemps chain store is housed charmingly in a half-timbered mock-Normandy premises, elegant boutiques supply the faded with what they never knew they wanted until they saw it, rather than candy floss

on a stick. There are lots of enjoyable holiday pursuits you can do in bad weather if the resort accepts that it may be wet or it may be windy.

No conscientious reader of the biographies and autobiographies of the middle class and now elderly generation can be unaware of Deauville. Deauville was where you were sent as children to escape the heat of the Paris summer, while Papa remained behind to attend to his business and possibly other interests. Deauville was where the British escaped from their children and wives (who had been sent to Bognor) to attend to the family business.

Deauville was smart. Deauville was a little naughty. The opportunities for being a little naughty were and are indeed made, most discreetly possible. Enormous hotels in which the room numbers jump from the seventies to the four hundreds within the space of a few doors would foil any private sleuth left alone the right and impeccable occupier.

Now the reason that I have explored on the charms of their side as opposed to our side is because it explains why a mammoth cosmetic company should choose their side rather than our side for an expensive launch of a high quality product. To be brutal, while our side is associated in the mind and in the press with dirty weekends their side, if some what faded from the jet-set scene, exudes a clever mix of a chic and risqué past with a thoroughly modern present.

OK, so le tout-monde no longer pilgrimages automatically to Deauville for its cooling breezes and its facilities to keep busy the most leisured day. Old style leisure is gone, new style leisure is roasting itself on the Costa Brava or Lakering over to the Grand Canyon. Similarly, very well-established and famous names in the cosmetic world need periodic injections of inspiration, colour, ambience. What Revlon was then promoting at Deauville was their

Ultima II range, and taking in mind all that I have said before it is hard to think of a more appropriate setting. Ultima II is a very fine product of which perhaps not quite so much has been written recently compared with Revlon's other titles, notably Charlie and Bosphore.

It is in my view a cosmetic for a woman, rather than a young girl and I think that one of the cleverest aspects of the push has been the identification of their long-term image, the model Lauren Hutton, with the acceptable face of a more-mature and poised beauty.

It seems that all of the selling business is now polarizing, in much it is the price factor which distinguishes our side. I say price factor, it can be either the appeal of exceptional value or sheer status, both of which must include the crucial factor of convenience. In looks we appear to be exemplifying between the jet-set crowd with model girls and movie stars making a pretty living at twelve or fourteen, and the sympathetic, self-confident woman to whom the idea of being forty or even nearing fifty holds no terrors.

I am speaking about the European market. In the Far East they will doubtless continue to consume snake flesh and ground pearls and never laugh for fear of a wrinkle, and in the Far West the American dream of uncrinkled gleaming good looks lured you out of the race or into the hands of the plastic surgeon at ground twenty five. The area which is going to lose out in beauty, as in so much else is the no-man's land. Not recognisable value, not recognisable youth, not recognisable glamour which comes from confidence. So here again 'it is interesting that Revlon have chosen to make a special effort with Ultima II in a market which is just ripe for it, and to cast off from a resort so splendidly apposite.

Just how much the appearance of the Mayor of Deauville had to do with the corporate decision is not for me to say,

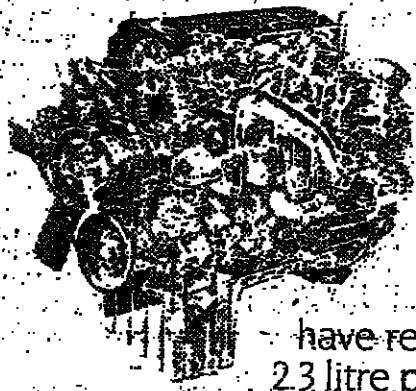
but what I will say is that if I were looking for an image for an up-market range I would have been supplied in my tracks by the elegance and savvy of Comtesse d'Ornano, who occupies this demanding post.

Tall, slim, blonde, Chanelized from head to toe, edge to edge with in cream and navy tweed, with those obscure Chanel implants on the front of the skirt and the obligatory sling back beige, dark toed shoes, the comtesse is the walking epitome of womanly chic. Her husband is the minister for the environment, but more interestingly her brother-in-law, headed the family firm of Orlane before establishing a new and beautiful range of the Salsbury. (I did not care for the name when I reported its introduction to Harrods. I still do not in that context, but maybe it was all to do with a trip to Deauville?)

Just as dress designers require refreshment of the eye through libraries of travel, so too, do those who put together the guiding packages which can persuade you that last year's lipstick is impossibly wrong and that last year's eye will have no beauty for the beholder. Deauville seems to have supplied this peg and inspiration for the new, very gentle colours coming out next spring. Conscious of my duty I shall now attempt to persuade Revlon to launch a look inspired by Eastbourne, or possibly Margate, but I fear my heart will not be in it.

No wonder Henry V and Co were always nipping over to conquer Harfleur, or was it Harfleur? The only surprise is that the Romans were willing to risk so much to reach a town in order to bring us straight roads, central heating and jambo snails. Though I suppose it could be argued that the Gauls were possibly less chic than present victors in the Normandy resort, indeed that their hardy for 'it' gold, is terms and is polo might have left a lot to be desired and a lot to be worth leaving behind.

APART FROM MORE POWER AND LESS CONSUMPTION, IT'S EXACTLY THE SAME MERCEDES



To recognize the improvements you have to open the bonnet.

Mercedes-Benz have replaced their existing 2.3 litre petrol engines with a completely new 2.3 litre petrol engine.

To recognize the improvements it now makes, you just have to open the throttle.

MORE THRUST, LESS THIRST

The new fuel-injected engine develops up to 25% more power.

Yet consumes up to 17% less fuel.

In the Mercedes-Benz 230E Saloon or 230 CE Coupé this provides a top speed of 112 mph and at least 33.6 mpg* at 56 mph.

Improved torque means that even at low to medium urban speeds, the

new engine accelerates more smoothly and powerfully. Fewer gear changes are required.

SAVING MORE THAN FUEL

Absolutely nothing new goes into a Mercedes-Benz until it is proved capable of functioning reliably over many years.

In the case of the new engine, this meant an arduous testing programme of 1,400,000 miles.

And this new Mercedes-Benz engine needs so little attention, the service interval has been extended to 12,000 miles.

WHY CHANGE A PERFECTLY GOOD ENGINE?

In a Mercedes-Benz, no single feature is over-emphasised at the expense of other features. Braking efficiency is considered just as important as top speed.

Protection against collision as important as protection in a collision.

Driver alertness as important as driver comfort. Under-stressing an engine is just as important as extracting optimum power from it.

Boosting the power and economy of the existing 2.3 litre 4-cylinder engine would have been breaking this golden rule.

New stresses would have been introduced and these would have adversely affected its reliability.

The demands and technology of the 1980s produced the only answer: a completely new engine with a completely new gearbox to match the efficiency of the new power plant.

It may have been cheaper to 'tweak' the existing 4-cylinder engine at the expense of reliability and fuel economy.

It certainly would have been easier.

But then, 'easy' is not a word you'll find in the vocabulary of a Mercedes-Benz engineer.



MERCEDES-BENZ ENGINEERED LIKE NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD.





Territorial army soldiers of the 6th Battalion Royal Regiment of Fusiliers on exercise Crusader.

Into battle with the part-time Crusaders

Bielefeld
One of the often quoted military adages says that all wars are won or lost by the ability of Private Bloggins to advance to his front with his bayonet.

This truth is being amply demonstrated in the case of Exercise Crusader, particularly because it has involved moving 20,000 Territorial Army soldiers from their jobs in factories, offices, bus and lorry cabs and down coal mines into Nato battle positions.

Many lessons are being learned: many snags are being encountered, as they always are in such enterprises, but with some experience of the Territorial Army's capabilities and limitations in the past I believe I can testify after 72 hours in the field with the 6th Battalion, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, consisting of 500 stout-hearted Georgies and Borderers, that the TA's spirit is as staunch as ever and that its military efficiency has never been higher.

The battalion has been given a relatively unexciting role in the big picture of the battle, that of guarding and securing essential lines of communication and staying off threats from small raiding parties.

They have had to police an area of about 1,000 square miles of Westphalia with indifferent equipment consisting of well worn Land-Rovers and four-ton trucks and out of date radio sets. They seemed to me to be

'Many lessons are being learned; many snags are being encountered'

doing superbly with all the traditional sense of humour and happy form of discipline based on a mutual respect which has always characterized the TA.

"I've done about 22 years now and change my decision to resign regularly once a year," said Colour Sergeant Keith Murphy, whose cuisine for his soldiers based on compo rations plus locally purchased supplements could only be described as well worth a diversion, even if a little fanteasing.

"It will be all right now that we have settled down to a routine—even if it is one of no sleep at night and not much during the day," said a sergeant from the commanding officer's personal bodyguard.

The special qualities of a TA battalion like 6 RRF were demonstrated when one of the four-ton trucks rolled off the side of a narrow muddy track in darkness, turned over two and a half times and came to rest against a tree with 18 men aboard.

Company Sergeant Major George Michelson, in civilian life a member of a mine rescue team at Ashington, led the first

aid work with the company commander, Major Raymond Butler, a comprehensive school teacher, and several young fusiliers who had first aid experience through their work in the pits.

The casualties were taken to the little German civilian hospital at Halle only slightly injured physically but all deeply shocked.

Two of the fusiliers stayed with them all night helping to nurse them, keep a check on anti-shock drip treatment and then stayed to cook breakfast for everybody and wash up afterwards.

Some of the battalion's young recruits, living and sleeping in the open for the first time, are having to learn the physical demands of this sort of thing, particularly when they have to wear NBC (nuclear, biological and chemical) suits and gas masks in the bright sunshine and high temperatures which have blessed the exercise so far.

The fatigue problem is probably the most serious that the TA has to face in Exercise Crusader, particularly when it affects vehicle drivers. May senior officers ensure that the TA drivers get adequate sleep before the long haul home to Britain begins at the end of this week.

John Chartres

The author served in the Territorial Army between 1939 and 1966.

There is something more to be said about the Welsh television business, and those who are inclined to raise an eyebrow at the sight of me saying it should reflect that I am extremely well qualified to do so; like a very large majority of Welsh men and women I do not speak the language and have no intention of learning it, and like an even greater majority of the people of Wales I have no intention of ever switching on my television set if a programme in Welsh might then come out of it.

In this fully representative capacity, therefore, I wish to say that the Government have probably done the wrong thing, and have certainly done it for the wrong reasons. In the first place, the Conservative Party should never have promised, during the general election, to force a Welsh-language television channel on a large number of people who do not want it, in the interests of a small number who claim, many of them spuriously, that they do. But even though the party did make such a promise, the Government would have been fully justified in saying that, although they had indeed thought it right to set up something like a Welsh television channel, subsequent reflection, to say nothing of the economic situation, had caused them to change their minds. For there is nothing necessarily dishonourable, and certainly nothing surprising, about an incoming government finding on taking office that it is impossible, inadvisable or unnecessary to carry out a promise made in good faith during the election.

But that, of course, was not what the Government did. They first made the promise; they then announced, without giving any reasons, that they had changed their minds; they next declared that they had changed their minds, and proposed to carry out the original promise after all; and finally admitted that this last reversal was prompted by their fear of violence from the extremists. At some point in this sorry tale, Mr Gwynfor Evans, one of those Welshmen who give Wales a name, at any rate among those who dislike priggishness and fanaticism,

that theological argument was not limited to words, or even wars, for impatient clerics treated the books from which they produced yet more books with little reverence.

Legal collections are no better. Lawyers charged by the folio (72 or 90 words) and the more precedents they quoted the higher their fee. In consequence the dilapidated condition of their libraries bore witness to the prosperity of their profession.

Architects, too, were book destroyers. Long before the days of copying machines, it was the custom to borrow a door-way from Serlio, a fireplace from Adam or a window surround from Gibbs. The engraving would be torn from the relevant volume, handed to the draftsman who was instructed to scale it to the immediate requirements; a custom which has passed down to the present, though it is now practised more surreptitiously.

Today the most persevering managers of documents and books are the single-minded scholars engaged in historical research. They do not seek material reward but are self-perpetuating and, until the rising cost of printing interrupted their life-cycle, produced more books than they consumed. These, being strongly bound and little read, now fill the library shelves, replacing older works eroded by this modern industry.

But the past is past and if serious and librarians seriously intend to bring about a change they will be forced to the conclusion that repairs, restoration and conservation can never be more than temporary expedients and the only way to ensure the survival of books is to remove them entirely from the readers. But where should they be put and how can we store them?

The answer is with book collectors for they are non-readers. Occasionally they may put a volume at risk by opening it but more often they are seen searching shops and catalogues and they have little time left for less serious occupations. They are the only people who really care.

Such a radical plan would require legislation, but it is a course of action that any government might consider, for surely it is good for the nation to sell its council

Bernard Levin

A sorry tale of a sorrier cause

the view of *The Times*, as expressed editorially at the end of last week, in between, there has come news of the discovery by the police of a plan by Welsh extremists to put fire-bombs in various parts of London. To judge from what has so far been revealed, the threat did not seem very serious; but I have no doubt that the people behind it were.

I do not, however, base my opinion on that episode. I base it rather on the whole history, these two decades and more, of urban terrorism for totalitarian ends, which history leads me to conclude that so far from Welsh fanaticism being mollified by the Government's surrender, it will be intensified. Could there have been a clearer rejection of the fanatic's case than the vote in the devolution referendum when Wales voted by four to one against even the limited extra autonomy that was proposed in that measure?

And did that stop the fanatics damaging television studios and installations, and embarking on a campaign of arson? And did it stop the soggy crew who thrall to the violence of others from sympathising with those actions?

It was not despite the voters' decision that the fanatics behaved as they did, but because of it. The people of Wales do not want devolution? Then we, the real people of Wales, will make sure that they damned well get devolution whether they want it or not. (There is a close parallel here with the Labour left, who know perfectly well that Labour voters do not want their policies, and are the more determined to ensure that theirs will be the only Labour policies on offer.)

And the same will be true, I'll be bound, of the Government's decision over the television channel. It is true (and herein lies the strength of the editorial view) that the breaking of the election promise had offended many Welsh people who wanted nothing to do with Welsh television; some of these, not otherwise disposed to condone terrorism, (Mr Evans himself, say) might well have found themselves doing so if the terrorism could be presented as a reaction to betrayal rather

than a matter of how many hours of screen time, in peak viewing hours, should be commandeered on behalf of a small minority. And it is also true that many of those Welsh people who would not condone terrorism even in those circumstances (people like Mr Wynford Vaughan Thomas and Jan Morris) were so disaffected by the broken promise that it could only, in the long run, harm the essential unity of the United Kingdom.

But against these considerations must be set the terrible truth that the one quality that fanatics and terrorists do not know is gratitude. A substantial concession by government, involving a complete reversal of a recently established policy, can and will be seen only as a weakness to be played on, not as a sensible decision to be welcomed and responded to. It is said that such a concession, even though it may leave the fanatics unmoved, will isolate them from the majority who might otherwise have been seduced to sympathise with them; I hope the argument will be found convincing by the relatives of the first person to be killed by fanatics in Wales, and indeed by those of all subsequent ones.

I really think I shall have to ask the composers of this newspaper to set up in standing type, (as the *Picture Daily*, we are told, does for the clicks of Chairman Mao) those words that I have used I know not how often, and shall go on using until I repeat them for the last time on the gallows (thus, incidentally, proving them right), that where tyranny is concerned, the appetite doth grow by what it feeds on.

I believe it was wrong for the original election promise to be given. I have an open mind on whether, having been given, it should have been kept. I am convinced that, having been broken, it should have stayed broken. And I am absolutely certain that for it to be repaired only because violent fanatics had threatened fanatical violence was a very serious mistake, which may yet prove yet only serious but bloody.

©Times Newspapers, 1980.

Before reading, please wash your hands

The first international conference on the conservation of library and archive material meets in Cambridge this week. For a thousand years there have been conclave, conferences, and even parliaments to deliberate on what should be printed and what destroyed. This, however, is the first international gathering to discuss the substance of the matter—the paper itself. Whereas previously there may have been undertones of repression and compulsion, this conference will be open, ecumenical and non-political. How refreshing!

The job in hand is to save: to save from water and from fire, from strong light and rising damp, from the heat that dries out and the humidity that moulds, from rats, worms, and other vermin but above all from the men and women who read, for it is readers who are, and always have been, the most persistent and determined destroyers of books.

Observe, if you will, the omnivorous student travelling home by bus or tube, a half-eaten apple in one hand and a volume clutched in the other. To him a book, whether bound in paper or in gold, has always been a hollow cup from which to drink the wine and then discard. He has not changed since Chaucer's time.

There is an early woodcut of a monkish scholar, his book forced open upon a shelf at eyeglass height. Should that volume still survive, how many times since then has it been rebound, how often trimmed to take the binder's cord? How well, or otherwise, has that compacted web of fibrous rags—his paper—suffered the greasy residue from centuries of unwashed hands?

Though cleanliness is next to godliness, ancient ecclesiastical libraries show how far it lagged behind. They also show

that theological argument was not limited to words, or even wars, for impatient clerics treated the books from which they produced yet more books with little reverence.

Legal collections are no better. Lawyers charged by the folio (72 or 90 words) and the more precedents they quoted the higher their fee. In consequence the dilapidated condition of their libraries bore witness to the prosperity of their profession.

Architects, too, were book destroyers. Long before the days of copying machines, it was the custom to borrow a door-way from Serlio, a fireplace from Adam or a window surround from Gibbs. The engraving would be torn from the relevant volume, handed to the draftsman who was instructed to scale it to the immediate requirements; a custom which has passed down to the present, though it is now practised more surreptitiously.

Today the most persevering managers of documents and books are the single-minded scholars engaged in historical research. They do not seek material reward but are self-perpetuating and, until the rising cost of printing interrupted their life-cycle, produced more books than they consumed. These, being strongly bound and little read, now fill the library shelves, replacing older works eroded by this modern industry.

But the past is past and if serious and librarians seriously intend to bring about a change they will be forced to the conclusion that repairs, restoration and conservation can never be more than temporary expedients and the only way to ensure the survival of books is to remove them entirely from the readers. But where should they be put and how can we store them?

The answer is with book collectors for they are non-readers. Occasionally they may put a volume at risk by opening it but more often they are seen searching shops and catalogues and they have little time left for less serious occupations. They are the only people who really care.

Such a radical plan would require legislation, but it is a course of action that any government might consider, for surely it is good for the nation to sell its council



Tearing a book to shreds, from a lithograph of 1840 by Théophile de Villiers.

collectors for they are non-readers. Occasionally they may put a volume at risk by opening it but more often they are seen searching shops and catalogues and they have little time left for less serious occupations. They are the only people who really care.

Such a radical plan would require legislation, but it is a course of action that any government might consider, for surely it is good for the nation to sell its council

houses, how much more imaginative to redistribute its funds. A sale of this magnitude offers the possibility of absorbing a great deal of surplus money at present in the hands of the non-productive classes and redirecting it to the central exchequer, and as such a radical plan would require legislation, but it is a course of action that any government might consider, for surely it is good for the nation to sell its council

Tactically it could also be an astute move as both Mr Hesley and Mr Foot are enthusiastic collectors, and a flood of desirable books, released immediately before the next general election, might be a distraction with far-reaching political consequences. These, however, are considerations which hardly come within the scope of an international conference.

Ben Weinreb

The author is a dealer in antique books.

MIDLAND DIARY

Potter's right royalty gesture

Television dramatist Dennis Potter is, as the saying goes, prepared to put his money where his mouth is. As a member of the board of directors of Severn Sound, the independent radio station which starts broadcasting at the end of October, he has assigned it the radio rights of his existing plays.

As a result of this gesture, and with the station yet to make itself heard in the area from Ross-on-Wye, where Potter lives, to Cheltenham, it has already received revenue of £2,000.

Despite other commitments here and in the United States, plus the crippling effects of psoriatic arthropathy, which would have finished most other men, Potter has been active in the basic planning of the station. His belief that local radio and quality can be synonymous—not always obvious in the output of other stations—will mean that Severn Sound will not be devoted entirely to pop and prattle.

Colleagues at Gloucester, where the full staff assembled for the first time yesterday, say he played a crucial part in putting together the tender document which won the franchise.

"It was beautifully written, almost poetry," said one, "it made Gloucestershire come alive on the pages."

This will not be Potter's first involvement with radio. He joined the BBC after graduating from Oxford, but the association did not last long and he left for journalism. Although the BBC screened several of his highly acclaimed plays there came another well-reported rupture and his decision to take control of the production of his own work.

Potter has a decidedly low opinion of BBC management. It creates so deep a malaise, he says, "you can feel it when you go in the place". Severn Sound is unlikely to suffer any such defect.

Princess Alexandra will represent the Queen on November 1 at a special service of rededication at the restored St Philip's Cathedral, Birmingham. Small benefactors not noted for their wealth made a significant contribution to the restoration appeal, which has so far raised more than £400,000.

A retired woman teacher, living at Edgbaston, for example, raised more than £4,000, or one per cent of the total. Most came from a summer fair and a supper evening which she organised.

In these stringent times, when industry can barely keep afloat, let alone make substantial contributions to charity, the widow's mite is as important as the small change the once wealthy industrialist can now afford.

St Philip's, which was started in 1708, is the Church of England's only baroque cathedral. Before restoration work began two years ago it

do you find you dislike the workers more when they strike or when they win?



was crumbling and suffering the decay of old age, accelerated by the smoke and grime of an industrial city. The youth wall was found to be bulging, brickwork had crumbled and windows designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones and made by William Morris were rusted.

The cathedral has been cocooned in a dense framework of scaffolding for many months as masons and other craftsmen have gone about their work. Building, retaining its baroque finery and at the same time providing a new administrative area.

The improvements include extending the churchyard and creating an open-plan reception area, a five-floor complex in the north-west porch provides cloakrooms, a flower preparation room, secretary's office and a robing room for clergy.

For the first time the vergers are getting their own office: an indication that everything surely comes to the who wants.

First ice age
New light will soon be thrown on a neglected aspect of English country house architecture and technology, the long forgotten ice house. These deep underground chambers were used to store ice which was collected from ponds, water troughs and rivers. When properly packed in bays of straw in the 28ft deep ice well it would remain frozen for two years.

Indeed the availability of ice out of season brought a revolution to the country house kitchen, which in many ways was as dramatic as the introduction of the domestic deep freezer of recent years.

Not that everyone at the time was in favour of this tangled gimmickry. As Chubbott remarked in 1827: "It is hard to imagine indeed what anyone should want ice for in a country like this, except for chop-boys to slide down upon and to drown chickens in skating time."

The ice house, however, out of use before the turn of the century and these deep and eerie caverns were either deliberately

filled in or collapsed. In 1939 some had a temporary reprieve as air raid shelters.

Little is known about their construction, design and operation because few nineteenth-century gardeners documented the extremely unpleasant task of filling and operating them.

Now Mr A. E. Chalmers, a Leicestershire man, who has been investigating the house on his own grounds—one of only two known to have survived in the country—has not only begun restoring it but has investigated the building and the history of the Victorian country life.

Odd bodices
For readers puzzled by the origins of the library bodices they wore in childhood (*The Times*, August 19), I have uncovered two snippets of information.

Mr Gordon Tompkins, who is 87 and lives in Leicester, tells me the garment was designed by Frederick Cox, a disciple of the masterfurniture-maker at Market Harborough, for his daughter Freda. Initially it had only moderate success and he thought of stopping production. But his advertising agents were so confident it would catch on that they offered to promote it. It had a "quaint" feel of about 1700 and, as it was made of cardboard, it was light and easy to wear.

And for those who wondered why their mothers made them wear a vest and a library bodice, the answer was simply to keep their bottoms warm.

Arthur Osman



I am an Austin Reed Woman, because -

"Options has opened - a shop which suits my lifestyle.
My life is hectic.
I need a shop that specialises in my sort of clothes - versatile and well made.
I've always liked the Austin Reed approach.
I expect personal service.
I can have my own account!"

I now find what I want from -

Options

for today's woman at

AUSTIN REED

Floor 3, 103/113 Regent Street, London W1

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HE STRUGGLE FOR POLICY

Labour conference at Black next week will be one of most critical in the party's history. If the left manage to reverse the three changes that seek in the party's constitution—so that in future the party should no longer be run by the parliamentary party, the National Executive Committee should become solely responsible for the election of MPs, and MPs should have to submit themselves to a full election procedure before being re-elected—then the party will be opened up to a new era of internal democracy. But some of the time in the next years, would then become a rather than simply a liability. There would be a policy as well as a practical chance in all these decisions.

Shirley Williams, Dr David Owen and Mr William Rodgers. These should not be misinterpreted as indicating support for Mr Jenkins. They certainly do not go so far in their expression of disillusionment. It is hard to imagine that Mr Jenkins could have any future within the Labour Party. But that is precisely what the gang of three want and expect. Their statements have been shots in a battle within the party. Their public stand has, however, been evidence that the dissatisfaction goes beyond a former Cabinet minister and his friends, all of whom had left active politics. Now the statement of the twelve indicates that it goes beyond three members of Mr Callaghan's Cabinet. The gang of three are not chiefs without Indians.

In their statement the twelve express their dissatisfaction with the drift of policy within the party, but they place the emphasis upon structural change. This is the second significant feature of their pronouncement. Many of the returns they seek are desirable. They want to involve far more Labour voters in the workings of the party and they are not happy about the relationship with the trade unions. These two criticisms go to the heart of what many people feel is wrong with the Labour Party these days: that it represents too much the views of the trade unions and too little the wishes of the average Labour voter.

ESCO NEEDS CAREFUL WATCHING

nesco general conference begins in Belgrade today the culmination of several of unsatisfactory discussion proper attitude to information and communications in the world. The debate has been led by a general feeling of developing countries that they are badly served by the present system of international information. The main organizations are western and in orientation they are that information about the world is superficial or sensational and to focus on the short-term rather than the long-term. Much of the countries need. Much of the countries need. Much of the countries need.

then the still very restrictive report of the International Commission for the Study of Communications, presided over by Mr Sean MacBride, has been published. It is a long, detailed document which reflects the membership of the commission by containing something for every point of view, has much in it that could be taken as a challenge. The danger is not so much that Unesco itself will become a victim of the activities of the press. It is the activities of the press, and in particular the activities of the press, that are the danger.

strate on the practical issue of providing assistance, but also emphasizing the virtues of the system. After all, the system is more likely to be truthfully reported. In fact, there is an overwhelming case to be made for the system. The example of Poland, where the closed press led to the Government setting out of touch with the feelings of the country, is a good example. The example of India, where the press is free, is a good example. The example of the United Kingdom, where the press is free, is a good example.

nation's health

Dr Kenneth Barlow and Dr Roy Taylor, the Secretary for Health and Social Security, have announced that the expenditure needed to work party on inequalities in health, under the chairmanship of Douglas Black, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, will be £100 million. This is a very large sum of money, but it is a necessary investment in the health of the nation.

been pointed out, was the lowest mortality figure that had been registered in any European country at that time. The Second World War, the duress of blockade, again resulted in a national experiment, on this occasion in Great Britain. Rationing resulted in a larger proportion of the whole grain being fed to the human population. The result was a significant improvement in the health of the nation.

Concern among Poles. Sir, I have just returned from a three-day visit to Warsaw, as the guest of the Polish authorities. I feel somewhat doubtful of the strength of the mood of triumph which is being expressed in the press. The prevalent spirit does not strike me as one of genuine joy or pride. It is a spirit of relief, of a sense of having survived a difficult time.

Effects of local government cut backs

From Mr Harold L. Hazell
Sir, There appears to be a theory that local authorities, who have had their spending curtailed by the Government's withholding of rate support money, will be able to make the most of the situation by increasing the rates for those of being punished by their electorate.

completing cuts imposed by central government. For this reason we add our voice to the Association of Social Services who, in a recent report, pointed out last week that "further cuts may well endanger the lives of children and young people and jeopardize the lives of the elderly".

From the Director of Age Concern Greater London
Sir, The cuts in local government spending, now to be implemented, will have a serious effect on the services provided for the elderly.

From Mr Richard Edwards
Sir, The cuts in local government spending, now to be implemented, will have a serious effect on the services provided for the elderly.

Plans for fishing industry

From Mr D. N. Parkes
Sir, I write both as President of the British Fishing Federation Limited, and Chairman of Boston Deep Sea Fisheries Limited. I was very interested to read the letter from Sir Andrew Gilchrist published in your September 17 edition. Surely Sir Andrew has missed the essential point of the federation's comment on the House of Lords' select committee report on the EEC fisheries policy.

to reduce the pressure by having an organized restructuring programme. Sir, Andrew is quite wrong in making the broad assumption that the federation is refusing to even start planning for restructuring. Many of our members, including my own company, have "stuck their necks out" and invested heavily in new tonnage and gear, and are now finding themselves in a very difficult position.

Simonstown by-election

From Mr T. M. Y. Mansson
Sir, It is very heartening to see from your leading article on Friday (September 5) that you do not regard the Nationalist election in Simonstown as a tactical gain in the short term for Mr Botha.

important of all in South Africa, a right of minority veto in the federal assembly of the order of 10 per cent to 15 per cent, to make domination by one group impossible. There would also be a bill of rights. The self-governing states would not be identical with the present provinces and home-lands—a national convention would first have to be called to delimit them.

Newhaven fort

From Mr David Gee
Sir, May I comment, on behalf of the developers of Newhaven fort, on the letters which have appeared in your columns on September 4, 9 and 17?

prehensive museum showing the historic, social as well as military history of the fort and the area. It has had on the district since 1870, and its role during the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars. For this, we are seeking the help of all historic groups as well as the county council, district councils etc. Our plans include the public having free access to the fort and the area.

Keeping bulls and rambles apart

From Mr David Green
Sir, Most rural folk have come into being to serve the needs of local people who were well equipped to maintain the bull which was a vital part of their life.

possibly eventually leading to a revival of the fairs and the sale of the bull. It is a pity that the bull has been so neglected. It is a pity that the bull has been so neglected. It is a pity that the bull has been so neglected.

From Mr E. G. Black
Sir, Some parts of the country have been neglected. It is a pity that the bull has been so neglected. It is a pity that the bull has been so neglected.

Leonardo notebooks

From Mrs Mary Lupton
Sir, Thanks to my grandmother, the nation has at its disposal a magnificent collection of the notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci.

From Mrs Elizabeth Wardle
Sir, Leonardo was an artist, scientist, inventor, mathematician, poet and philosopher. He was a man of many talents. He was a man of many talents.

Pricing of publications

From the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Sir, It would not seem appropriate, for a variety of reasons, not the least being limitations of space, to conduct a debate in your columns on the pricing of publications.

From Mr Colin Buchanan
Sir, In reference to the letter concerning the pricing of publications, I am sorry to hear that the pricing of publications is a problem.

Open house

From Lady Tavistock
Sir, In reference to the letter concerning the pricing of publications, I am sorry to hear that the pricing of publications is a problem.

From Mr G. G. Thompson
Sir, In reference to the letter concerning the pricing of publications, I am sorry to hear that the pricing of publications is a problem.

Crime and punishment

From Mr Peter Cadogan
Sir, Peter Evans (Special Focus, September 17) offers us a new role for our prisons: "to help to turn the disobedient to the wisdom of the just."

From Mr G. G. Thompson
Sir, In reference to the letter concerning the pricing of publications, I am sorry to hear that the pricing of publications is a problem.

The National Theatre's *The Passion*, a selection from the Mystery Plays which proved one of the outstanding successes of the Edinburgh Festival, opens for a four-week season at the Cortesloe tonight (part one, *Creation to Nativity*) and tomorrow (part two, *Baptism to Judgment*).

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept. 15. Dealings End, Sept. 26. § Contango Day, Sept. 29. Settlement Day, Oct. 6

هكذا من الأصل



THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Stock Markets
 FT Ind. 487.3, down 7.1
 FT Gilt 70.25 down 0.55

Herting
 12.4035 up 100 points
 index 76.5 up 0.9

Dollar
 index 84.0 up 0.5
 DM 1.5070 up 110 points

Gold
 711.50 up 534

Money
 month sterling 124.12
 month Euro 124.12
 month Euro 124.12

IF moves avoid sh over O status

question of whether the 'Liberation Organisation' should be granted observer status to attend next week's annual meeting of the Bank and the International Monetary Fund was the subject of intense diplomatic bargaining yesterday.

Representatives of the Bank and the IMF were said to have been asked to mail on the issue. The Bank and the IMF were said to have been asked to mail on the issue. The Bank and the IMF were said to have been asked to mail on the issue.

rise 'backdated'

Arabia has decided to raise its oil price by \$2 a barrel, announced last week, to August 1. The increase will be backdated to August 1. The increase will be backdated to August 1.

work down

orders for construction in the United Kingdom fell by 1.1 per cent in the first three months of the year, compared with the same period in the year before.

closure

meas, Sims and Jeffries, which agricultural machinery company, will shed 90 of its subsidiary plant at Cambridge.

street higher

Dow Jones industrial closed 10.83 points up 3,977 when the figure was 15. The rise against the 13,369. The rise against the 13,369.

PRICE CHANGES

Gen Corp	42p to 60p	Gen Corp	42p to 60p
Wares	1p to 5p	Wares	1p to 5p
...

Revised second quarter figures show 1.8 pc fall in economic activity

By Melvyn Westlake

Economic activity in Britain fell during the second quarter of this year by as much as 1.8 per cent, according to the latest figures from the Office of National Statistics, when the economy registered its worst post-war performance.

Consumers were spending less and the volume of new business investment was also down in the second quarter. Most sectors of industry were producing less, construction slumped and the distributive trades saw a fall in business. Agriculture was the only sector of the economy to experience higher activity.

Gross output figures published yesterday showed a greater drop in the nation's output of goods and services (the gross domestic product) during the April-June period than first thought. The fall is now put at around 1.8 per cent, compared with a decline of almost 1 per cent in the previous three months (measured at constant prices at factor cost and seasonally adjusted).

The latest figures show that the recession was really beginning to bite by the late spring and early summer and the evidence suggests that it has intensified since.

If the level of national output falls in the third quarter by a similar amount as has occurred in April to June, it will establish 1980 as one of the worst years in post-war history.

At the time of the last Budget the Treasury forecast a fall in gross domestic product of 2.5 per cent. This could still be broadly right, although some economists are predicting that the recession will be deeper than the Treasury expected, especially as the trough of the present recession is not likely to be reached until the end of the year or the beginning of next year.

It is also widely expected that the recovery, when it comes, will be weak.

Yesterday's figures show that final demand in the economy fell by 2 per cent between the first and second quarters of 1980. This was

Hope for Consett bid fades

Continued from page 1

company, Glywood, whose name had been linked with the group, denied any association. Glywood emphasised that it had no present or prospective interest in membership of the group.

The corporation's senior executives said that the meeting with representatives of the consortium last week appeared to have become progressively disillusioned by the group's failure to produce a substantive proposal to the government. They said that they were able to negotiate British Steel officials pointed out that the Consett closure had been announced in June.

More than 3,000 workers will lose their jobs because of the closure of the Consett Works and all 500 have left the works. The BSC and the steel industry unions have agreed on severance and redundancy terms which average about £7,500 a man.

The consortium said last week that it intended to open the works within two months of agreement with the BSC and would employ 2,700 workers committed to high productivity.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Conservative MP for Consett, denied membership of the group. But he advised and supported the group which claimed the private sector bid had the support of both the Prime Minister and Sir Keith Joseph, Redundancy Commissioner. The Equal Opportunities Commission will investigate formally the effects of the different retirement ages of men and women on redundancy payments to the British Steel Corporation's Shotton workers.

TUC plea for steel curbs in Europe

By Our Industrial Editor

Mr William Sirs, chairman of the TUC Steel Industry Committee, has called on the EEC to enforce production limits on steelmakers in Europe. He claimed that Britain had become a "dustbin" for excess European output.

Mr Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation and a member of the European Coal and Steel Community's Consultative Committee, also criticised the European Commission for having nothing to say about the "disastrous" destruction of the British steel industry.

In a letter to Viscount Eirene Davidson, the EEC's Industry Commissioner, Mr Sirs said that he had repeatedly called on the commission at ECSC meetings to take action to protect the British industry.

"Time and again throughout this period," he said, "the Germans and other countries have over-produced, leaving the United Kingdom to face up to the excess of imports from Europe, quite often at much lower prices than those operating in the United Kingdom."

The main problem facing the British steel industry was posed by subsidised imports from Europe, he said. There had been heavy closures and redundancies and whole communities had been affected in Britain.

Mr Sirs' letter was made public on the eve of important meetings being held later today in Luxembourg by European steelmakers' cartel, where attempts will be made to smooth out serious disagreements between the producers over commission-inspired production cuts for the final three months of this year.

Dealing with the commission's stand towards the British steel industry, Mr Sirs said he considered it had made a tragic omission in failing to express any views on the "disastrous" situation within the context of the commission's own plans for restructuring the EEC steel sector.

There has developed over a period of time an attitude in the British trade union movement that being part of Europe also means our being the European dustbin for all of the excess production in steel, cars, washing machines, fridges, etc. and at some stage this will have to stop," he said.

Rescue plan threatened, page 22

BP plan for new fuel mix under way

By Nicholas Hirst

British Petroleum has signed a licence with Babcock Woodhall-Duckham, the Sussex-based contractors, to convert part of a former cement works at West Thurrock, Essex, to produce a new coal-oil mixture which could be burned in heavy oil-fired boilers in place of the usual fuel oils.

The £5m plant would produce the mixture to run large-scale trials for the fuel, which could be cheaper than the fuel oil now used in both industry and public utilities. BP want the plant to produce 100,000 tonnes of the new fuel a year.

It is developing its mixture to provide an alternative for oil consumers who were planning to switch to coal, but have been let down by modern, efficient oil burning plant with many useful years of service.

A possible use for the mixture could be in power stations, such as those at the Isle of Grain, ordered before the oil crisis but yet to be finished.

The test programme for the mixture will be spread over several years. If successful BP would go into production commercially.

West Thurrock is planned to come on stream next year.

Get tough over textiles, EEC told

By John Huxley

European textile producers have urged the Community to get tough with trade partners who refuse to allow access to imports.

According to Comitextil, the organisation which represents European textile manufacturers, the Community remains almost the only large open market in the world.

"Not one of our trading partners, be it an industrialised, developing or state-trading country, has shown itself willing during the Tokyo Round negotiations to open its market to Community exports."

It adds that recent initiatives by Australia and New Zealand to restrict further access to their home markets.

The United States, Canada, and the Scandinavian countries have also underlined their willingness to maintain and to strengthen their policy of trade regulation.

Comitextil, which is based in Paris, says that when negotiating bilateral agreements with trading partners, the Community should strive to obtain "a commercially significant reduction of barriers to our exports."

It says that penalty action should be taken if trade pledges are not kept, and reciprocity should be set down clearly.

"This is the only way of penetrating their markets. Provisions, including if necessary a freeze of our own imports should be envisaged if these countries fail to fulfil their obligations."

A list of countries which observe the reciprocity principle should be drawn up and taken into account in forthcoming negotiations.

Comitextil highlights the achievement of reciprocity in clothing and textile trade as a priority in the forthcoming negotiations on the multi-fibre arrangement (MFA), due for renewal at the end of 1981.

Its contents, which will create the pattern for international trade in textiles for years to come, are already the subject of concerted lobbying by industry and governments throughout the Community.

Comitextil estimates that textile consumption in the Community will grow only marginally during those years. In absolute terms, the increase could be no more than between 1 and 1.5 per cent a year.

The arbitrary base rate for growth in imports of 6 per cent built into the present MFA has become unrealistic, it says. Widespread market disruption will recur if a similar growth rate is applied.

"The EEC textile industry is ready to share the growth in textile consumption on its home market with Third World countries, provided that these actually provide and that these countries in turn accept genuine reciprocity."

"Hence the EEC must, both in the framework of the MFA and when the bilateral agreements are renegotiated, take action capable of containing total import pressure by rationing their growth globally and by wide categories to that demand, and by seeking significant concessions from our trading partners."

It says that conditions are such that Greece, Portugal and Spain, who are to become members of the Community, are regarded as potential export markets. An overliberal policy by the Community towards trade would aggravate intra-Community competition.

Comitextil says that to waste the potential of the textiles industry would be an "unforgivable mistake". It points to the example of Sweden which, having allowed its textiles industry to run down, is now investing considerable sums of money to redress the situation with little apparent success.

Shares drop as gold leaps above \$700 mark

By Michael Clark

Gloomy economic news and the war in the Middle East caused a slump in the stock market yesterday.

Buyers, disturbed by the latest survey on the manufacturing industry by the Confederation of British Industry, which forecast lower output and fewer price rises, remained scarce while selling increased.

Jobs marked prices lower from the start hoping to find the market level but only succeeded in encouraging further selling. However, there were several bright spots, particularly in the oil and gas sectors which had been holding the market back in the last few days.

These increases were not reflected in the Financial Times Index which fell 9.5 before recovering slightly to close 7.1 down at 487.3.

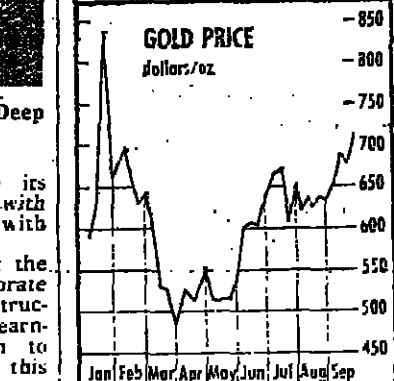
Deals in traded options reached a record 2,687 on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, as the final day of the month saw a flurry of activity as the market was removed.

The Inland Revenue has agreed to change its regulations and allow certain expenses to qualify for relief after clarification of the latest Finance Act.

The Stock Exchange is now expected to increase the number of securities which can be handled as traded options. United Kingdom tax rules had meant investors could face tax bills even where they had made losses.

The idea of dearer money for some time to come, after the warning from Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Trade, saw gilts fall by up to £1 in long while at the shorter end they were restricted to £2.

Financial Editor, page 23



Gold rose sharply in active trading in London yesterday to close at \$711.50, up \$34 on Friday's close. Trading was heavy with considerable buying fears caused by the fighting between Iran and Iraq.

Profits at Fisons slip 29 per cent to £5.3m

By Ronald Pullen

Further evidence of the pressure on manufacturing industry came yesterday from Fisons, the agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals group. Pre-tax profits in the first half of this year were down by 29 per cent to £5.3m.

This was lower than the summer had expected and comes after a 25 per cent fall in group profits last year to £17.3m.

Sir George Burton, chairman, blamed the "deep recession in the United Kingdom, other parts of the EEC and North America". High interest rates and the strength of sterling also contributed to the poor results. "So long as these conditions continue, earnings will be adversely affected," he said.

Group sales rose 9 per cent to £225m and trading profits, hard hit the year before by strikes and bad weather, were marginally higher at £11.1m. But in common with many other companies, Fisons has been affected by higher interest charges and increased borrowings, which together raised financing charges 70 per cent to £5.8m.

Fisons is holding its interim dividend at 6.5p net although the group is making no promises about the final. The shares fell another 10p to 240p after the figures, a new low for the year.

Three months ago Fisons sought to strengthen its top management with Mr John Kerridge's appointment as chief executive. In July it announced plans to merge its agrochemical interests with Boots in a new company with sales of £120m.

Tarmac improves: Against the trend of falling corporate profits, Tarmac, the construction group, lifted pre-tax earnings by more than 16m to £13.6m in the first half of this year.

The result was boosted by an exceptional profit of £1.5m on the sale of the 16.10 per cent stake in Viking Oil. But despite this improvement, the shares fell 15p to 282p.

Financial Editor, page 23

Office of Fair Trading checking breweries' deals on video games

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

The Office of Fair Trading is investigating a claim by the National Union of Licensed Victuallers, which represents the interests of tenants of public houses tied to the brewers, that some breweries are breaking competition laws with new agreements on video games for installation in tenanted public houses.

The union said that the agreements may be restrictive and ought to be on the restrictive practices register. But the Office of Fair Trading is believed to be considering whether action under the Competition Act would be more appropriate. A company's activities could then be investigated and the case could be referred for a closer investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

There has been friction between tenants and brewers about sharing fruit machine profits, which are estimated to be £350m a year in all the licensed outlets that use them.

The National Union of Licensed Victuallers, which represents the interests of tenants of public houses tied to the brewers, has already warned its members against signing agreements too readily with the brewers on the operation of the video games.

Many public houses have been installing the games, in addition to attractions such as pool tables and fruit machines, to counter falling trade.

The union said that typical agreements on the video games specified the number of games which the licensee can have on the premises and what model machines must be used.

The union is asking if some brewers may have a financial arrangement with some video games suppliers.

It is claimed that the agreements also cover how takings from the machines are shared, often with the brewer taking 60 per cent and the tenant the rest. Usually the 60 per cent would cover the rent.

The union said that licensees were being restricted in their choice and use of games. Tenants also resented the proportion of profits lost to them under such agreements, it was claimed.

If the Office of Fair Trading found ground for action on the video game agreements, it could ask if fruit machine agreements should also be examined.

Although the National Union of Licensed Victuallers has not been happy with some agreements on fruit machines it has found no legal objection to them. But video games could be different. Using fruit machines is considered to be gambling, but video games are intended only for amusement.

This is mainly why the union is advising its members against early acceptance of the agreements.

Sales slump and half-year losses of £34m after heavy investment force company to make swingeing economies

BP Chemicals warns employees of substantial job cuts

BP Chemicals has warned its 14,500 employees that their numbers must be reduced substantially if the company's long-term future is to be secure.

"In the first six months of this year, the company lost £34m on operations in the United Kingdom, where 65 per cent of its sales are concentrated. Its factories are producing at only about 55 per cent of capacity."

Mr Len Burchell, managing director, said: "After the enormous sums of money invested in the chemicals company without an acceptable return, something of a 'credibility gap' is opening up between ourselves and our parent."

In an interview with the company newspaper *Double Bond*, made available to employees today, Mr Burchell says that the whole of BP Chemicals is under examination. He says that the company must at least reduce its dependence on bulk commodity chemicals and its heavy reliance on the United Kingdom economy.

Mr Burchell, who is also managing director at the end of next month, says it is coincidental that he should be leaving the company at "probably its worst time ever, in terms of results".

Mr Robert Horton, the present deputy, will replace him.

The cuts, described by Mr Burchell as "extremely difficult and painful", have already begun.

In recent weeks, the company has withdrawn or announced that it will withdraw from operations which it accepts are unlikely to become profitable.



Mr Robert Horton: tackling surplus jobs.

Almost 1,000 jobs have been lost, more than two-thirds of them in South Wales. Further redundancies have been declared by BXL the BP Chemicals subsidiary, at its Bakelite plant at Tyeley, Birmingham.

Mr Horton also intends to tackle "corporate obesity". Apart from considerably thinning at plants he says that some of the "fat" accumulated in London, will have to go. The present staff of 700 may be eventually reduced by 10 per cent.

BP Chemicals has existed for only 12 years. Overseas acquisitions from Union Carbide and Monsanto have been added to the original chemicals and plastics interests of BP and Distillers.

The chemicals component of BP figures has remained hidden and the losses disguised.

Mr Burchell says that heavy deficits are still being carried and that over the years BP has supplied £700m to develop the chemical business.

Publication of separate figures is seen as being for shareholders and employees who, it is felt, must recognize that a loss-making chemicals company can pay wages appropriate to a profitable oil company.

Because BP Chemicals has concentrated on large capital-intensive plants, which run best at full use, it has been badly affected by the precipitous drop in sales which began last spring. Competition from overseas producers, especially the United States, has increased.

Mr Horton believes there are signs that the recession is bottoming out. He recently tested

this idea by making an increase of more than 12 per cent in the price of styrene monomer, a basic plastics raw material.

BP Chemicals is ensuring that it emerges from the recession "a sound, progressive and leaner company". In the short-term, recruitment has been halted and capital spending slowed. Older, less efficient plants are being closed.

Concentration on bulk commodity chemicals, which sprang from the BP parent's enthusiasm for a captive market for naphtha, will be slackened. But Mr Horton says that research and product development will emerge unscathed.

BP already has a half share in an ethylene cracker at Witton, Teesside capable of using up to 50 per cent liquid petroleum gases rather than naphtha.

It plans to modify its Grange-mouth cracker to take gas feedstocks, which it hopes to obtain from the government-backed gas gathering pipelines.

BP Chemicals also plans to raise production and sales overseas, a policy pursued for many years by ICI. The involvement in the French Naphtha-chemie is being altered to secure a fully integrated manufacturing base, and the company hopes to develop its Erdchemie partnership with Bayer in West Germany.

Further afield, Mr Horton is looking at ways to increase BP Chemicals' stake in the vast North American market.



EEC jobless total at new high

There were 6.8 million unemployed in the EEC in August. This was 6.3 per cent of the workforce, a new high and a continuation of western Europe's bleak employment picture, according to latest statistics.

This figure compares with 6.1 per cent in July, 5.4 per cent in August 1979 and showed a rise of 3 per cent in a month.

S.Korean borrowing

South Korea plans to introduce foreign public loans totalling \$3,330m (£1,380m) next year, almost the same as the 1980 level of \$3,370m, the Government Economic Planning Board said.

Syrian oil call

Mr Abdel-Jabbar al-Dahhak, Syria's oil and mineral resources minister, called for total Arab control of all aspects of oil operations at a three-day seminar held by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on the better use of oil and its by-products.

New Egyptian bank

Credit Lyonnais is holding talks with an unnamed Egyptian group to set up a new trading bank to be called Egyptian International Bank with an initial \$100m (£41m) capital.

Customs trade surplus

Japan's customs clearance trade surplus narrowed to \$44.99m (£18.6m) in the first 10 days of September from a \$93.58m surplus in the same August period, the Finance Ministry said.

Luxury hotel shares

Societa Generale Immobiliare-Sogefi is to sell a 41.35 per cent share in Ciga, the luxury hotel group, for 45,000 lire (£22.1m) to Interprogramme, a Swiss-based, Italian-owned financial group.

Ruhr company challenging EEC efforts to limit production

German split threatens steel rescue

The future of the European Community's plans to help the steel industry out of recession is in the balance.

Viscount Edmond Davignon, the EEC's Industry Commissioner, has committed himself to a tough round of negotiation with the individual producers and with Eurofer, the European steelmakers' club, in an attempt to rescue the present voluntary scheme of supporting prices, and hence profitability, through production cuts.

At the same time he has been hinting that the EEC may have to declare the state of "manifest crisis" provided for in the treaty setting up the European Coal and Steel Community. Such a move, which is being urged by the French and Belgian Governments, would impose production quotas on Europe's steelmaking companies.

If the anti-crisis plan in its present voluntary form fails to survive, there will be no shortage of people claiming that the steel industry has only itself to blame for failing to keep to the voluntary production levels.

In West Germany, Europe's largest steel-producing nation, the accusing finger will be pointed at Klockner-Werke AG of Duisburg, in North Rhine-Westphalia. Since the late spring Klockner-Werke has emerged as a vociferous opponent of the EEC's plan to rescue the industry. It has fallen out both with the Commission and with the other big companies in the West German iron and steel industry federation.

Last week, came the first public evidence of the long-rumoured breach in the German steel industry. The iron and steel federation announced that it was unable to publish its regular monthly rolled steel order and delivery figures

because Klockner-Werke was withholding statistics. This disclosure inevitably fuelled suspicions that the company was actively flouting the Davignon rules.

Yet Klockner-Werke has not always played the renegade. Only two years ago Dr Herbert Gienow, the group's chief executive, wrote in the company newspaper that the Brussels-steel policy was promoting fair competition among EEC steel producers in the face of the growing use of state subsidies to keep uneconomic plants afloat.

At that time Dr Gienow had just been elected chairman of the same iron and steel industry association that pilloried his company last week for holding back its rolled steel order and production figures.

Boardroom discussions that have accompanied Klockner's progress from being a model of European rectitude to the German industry's most prodigious member must remain a subject for speculation. But there can be little doubt that the prolonged nature of the crisis in the European steel industry has hit the company harder than its other major rivals in the Ruhr.

Klockner-Werke itself maintains that it has had a raw deal from the Davignon plan. It claims that the volume of production allowed under the scheme fails to take account of the group's relatively new plant at Bremen.

The voluntary production limits are based on output in 1974, which was the steel industry's last boom year in Europe. At that time Bremen was only just coming on stream, with the result that today it operates at less than one third of capacity.

However, in other respects the history of Klockner-Werke has been chequered since 1974. The company surprised the industry in 1976 when it paid 137m Deutsche marks (£32.5m) to obtain

control of the south German Maximilianhütte group from the Flick concern. At the time the European steel industry appeared to be recovering from the 1975 slump and Klockner was confident that the acquisition represented a "leap forwards".

In 1977 the company was again in the news when it raised capital by DM1,000m to DM447m despite unfavourable market conditions in an operation underwritten by the group's banks and major shareholders. Earlier this year another capital restructuring took place. This time capital was halved and then redoubled to wipe out accumulated losses of DM210m.

At the time this unusual, and for the shareholders costly, operation was explained as "putting the company's past behind it". Underlying the move was a belief that the worst was over in the European steel industry and that Klockner-Werke was in a position to profit from the change.

Shareholders approved the changes at a surprisingly quiet annual meeting at the beginning of May, by which time the European steel market had begun to deteriorate.

Klockner's response to recession in Europe and the effective closure of the American market because of the anti-dumping complaint filed by US Steel was to strive for a higher utilization of capacity. This brought the company into head-on collision with the Davignon plan and rival steel producers in Germany.

While Klockner-Werke's major shareholders, the Heine family, are well known patrons of music in West Germany, their steelmaking interests have become synonymous with discord inside the industry.

Peter Norman

in Bonn

Automatic telephone dialling used to summon emergency aid for the elderly and disabled

A new method for elderly or infirm people living alone to summon emergency aid has been developed for the National Research Development Corporation and is now in use in Harrow. Known as the Matana emergency call aid system, it enables telephone calls for assistance to be made to friends and relatives.

The development has been a joint project involving the NRDC, the National Corporation for the Care of Old People (now the Centre for Policy on Ageing) and the Department of Health and Social Security. The Clinical Research Centre of the Medical Research Council at Harrow developed the equipment. Tuustall Byers manufactured the initial units, and the Loughborough Institute for Consumer Ergonomics advised on user evaluations.

The task was to devise a system to summon help when an elderly or infirm person injures himself in the home

and is unable to use the telephone. The first stage of the solution was to develop a reliable miniature radio transmitter-receiver which would be carried by the user and activated by a push-button (with a flip-up cover to guard against false alarms).

Next, an effective link had to be arranged between the transmitter and helpers. Several possibilities, all based on the use of a telephone and an autodialler, were considered.

There could be a direct link to an emergency service; a direct link to a manned station which would redirect the calls either to voluntary helpers or to an emergency service; an automatic central station which would redirect the calls to a series of telephone numbers within the station; or an autodialler which could direct the call to a series of numbers.

The third of these options—based on a microprocessor—

Technology News

controlled central station, uncontrolled except for a few minutes a day—was chosen.

Each home is fitted with a unit which combines a radio receiver and a telephone autodialler.

When the user's miniature transmitter signals an emergency, the combination unit responds by automatically dialling the ex-directory number of the central station, followed by a code which identifies the caller.

At the central station the call is logged and the numbers of three voluntary helpers are dialled in turn, until one responds, and a tape-recorded message is given. Precautions are taken to minimize false alarms, and telephone numbers of helpers

can be changed simply from a keyboard at the central station. Daily attendance at the centre is needed only to change the tapes, to inspect the records and check printer supplies.

After extensive trials the first system has now been handed over for routine use by the borough of Harrow social services, which has ordered further units for elderly people.

At present the cost of each home installation is over £300. It is hoped this will be reduced to about £200 in modified equipment which might become commercially available in 15-18 months' time.

Optical-fibre link will keep BR on the rails

British Rail plans to introduce an optical fibre communications link between Birmingham New Street Station and Coventry, a distance of about 31km. Contracts have been awarded to Standard Telephones & Cables, and to BICC Telecommunications Cables for parts of the route.

STC will provide the 14km length from New Street to Birmingham International station, which serves the National Exhibition Centre. This system will include an electronic line terminal at each end and an intermediate repeater.

Terminal equipment will be designed and made at STC's Basildon factory, and the optical fibre will be supplied by the company's optical cable unit at Harlow in Essex.

For the complementary link from Birmingham International to Coventry, a distance of 17km, BICC Telecommunications Cables will supply a similar cable, but again with a single repeater midway along the route. The cable will be manufactured at the company's Blackley unit.

Essex Telecommunications will supply transmitter and receiver units at each end of this link, and the repeater, under subcontract to BICC. The BICC company's projects unit will install and commission the system.

The complete Birmingham-to-Coventry link, due to be completed by next April, will be British Rail's first full-scale optical fibre installation.

Optical fibre technology should be particularly well suited to communication lines running alongside railway tracks. Optical fibre is immune to electromagnetic induction, and is ideal for use in electrically noisy environments—near power lines or generating plant for example—as well as electrified railways.

The new link will give a traffic capacity of 120 telephone channels. Alternatively, a mixture of telephone, sound programme channels and data may be carried.

The BR project is being partly funded by the Department of Industry to encourage the development and early application of this new technology. The Post Office inaugurated a nine-kilometre optical fibre cable link between Walsai and Brownhills, also in the west Midlands, as part of the public telephone network on September 8.

TV graphics takes to the microchip

A new television graphics microcomputer which enables an artist to draw images electronically on a television monitor has been developed by the engineering research department of the British Broadcasting Corporation and is to be manufactured under licence by Logica of London.

According to the BBC, this could become the standard method of producing graphics for the television screen. The artist can choose from 256 colours which are stored as different combinations of red, green and blue signals. Different line thicknesses are available, and special effects such as italic script and airbrush shading can be produced. Simple animation is possible by making selected areas of the screen appear and disappear on demand.

Kenneth Owen

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Differing standards on ships

From Mr H. Lewis

Sir, Mr Loeve of the Federation of American Controlled Shipping (the American flag-of-convenience lobby) was at pains to tell you this letter to you. September 18 that some runaway shipowners were better than others and he called in a speech by my predecessor. I am grateful for the commercial. That speech, as a whole, was a root-and-branch indictment of the flag-of-convenience device and I shall be happy to send any of your readers a copy.

Just one of a hundred examples of the kind of abuse that the flag of convenience makes possible, an extract from a report by our Belgian affiliate on a visit last week to a Panamanian ship:

"The first time we came aboard we met a British Ch Officer, 18 years old, who was at sea for one year as cook/mate. We warned Maritime Inspectorate. I next day a Dutch Capt came on board and an African Chief Mate, with licence issued by the Panamanian Consul in Antwerp one week before!" Yours truly,

HAROLD LEWIS, General Secretary, International Transport Workers' Federation, 133-135 Great Suffolk Street, London, SE1 1PD, September 13.

Seeking chairmen

From Mr D. A. Savory

Sir, It is very interesting to note that whereas Ford Motor Co and General Motors find their new chairman easily and quickly from their existing board of directors, many of our major industries like British Steel, the Post Office, British Railways, not to mention British Leyland, need many others to go outside their own boardroom to find, often with difficulty, successors for their departing chairmen.

Presumably, this means that these companies are so badly

organized that they have to one of a number of different 'respective' boards to take on such a post. One wonders why.

I am sure some of your readers must have an acceptable explanation for what appears to be a great weakness, that may partly account for these companies' erratic performances.

Yours faithfully, D. A. SAVORY, 104 Andrews House, Barbican, London, EC2A 4BX, September 10.

Telephone bills in Welsh

From Mr M. A. Vale

Sir, Although Dr Whettler on telephone bills Herefordshire (September 13) appears to be in error, it is a pity that Dr Whettler (September 8) by one minute has really not gone back enough, for during his reference to Henry II. Offa built a dyke to keep out Welsh across the country border before that king. The reference to "Herefordshire in Wales" was probably a slip of the tongue, as the county was temporarily occupied. The dyke was not always effective after one raid, in which Harold, son of Earl Godwin, perhaps a descendant of Whettler—was sent on a prison raid into Wales. I refer to The Times (Jan 13, 1948) Lionel Curtis mentioned Herefordshire as a birthplace of English poetry.

But, both Dr Whettler and Miss C. Jones (September 13) miss the point of Mr Selwyn's letter, which was to draw attention to the cost of duplicate phrases (to say nothing of misuse of the word "environmental" sources of paper), a cost which could be of real current concern.

Yours faithfully, M. A. VALE, The Old Vicarage, Spearm Lane, Hereford, Herefordshire GL3 1RQ.

Credit card costs

From Mr Peter Lloyd Williams

Sir, The day before your piece (September 18) about credit cards, I had a conversation with the owner of a filling station where I had offered my Access Card. He was very surprised to hear that I had a card, and he said, "I don't know what you are talking about."

He said, "I don't know what you are talking about."

He said, "I don't know what you are talking about."

He said, "I don't know what you are talking about."

Awareness of skills

From Major General H. G. Woods

Sir, I am glad to note (your issue of September 12) an appreciation of current attitudes, values and priorities which have in large part contributed to the relative decline of our country in the last century. You chose to relegate a brief account of the presentation of awards in the national final of the Young Engineer for Britain 1980, held on Thursday, September 11, to the bottom of a business section page.

At the same time, modern technologies affect the life of our own newspaper very greatly, and on a more prescient note, you have shown the application of modern technology to the restoration of art in Canterbury Cathedral.

The quite excellent young people who took part in the Young Engineer for Britain competition, regionally and nationally, and displayed all the traditional engineering inventiveness and skills of our people, deserve better from you and the country. In this competition they matched to general only a real awareness of modern technologies, but what the engineer can achieve to improve the quality

of life for all our people, including the disadvantaged. One of the entries was a sewing machine for the paraplegic and another a kitchen scales for the blind.

It really is time that we as a people concentrated our attention and energy on encouraging young people to develop their knowledge and intellectual abilities in the engineering field and within industry, so that across all ability ranges, they can develop their potentialities to the full, and at the same time bring back prosperity to our people. We should remind ourselves, and the younger generation, in a paraphrase of William Pitt's famous remark, that they can save themselves by their exertions and the country by their example. It is not too late to do so, but it will be if their efforts in such events as the Young Engineer for Britain do not receive full recognition and encouragement from industry, from the people, and as a reflection of both, from you.

I am, Yours faithfully, HENRY WOODS, Cranston House, Tockley, York, YO5 8PY, September 15.

Retirement at 60

From Mr D. C. Spencer

Sir, With Mr Maud (September 21) and Mr Hayes (September 16) I, too, believe there are very many reasons why lowering the age of retirement for men is the best possible way of reducing the number of people without work. But, to lower the age to 60 at a stroke would give such a "kick" to an already overburdened economy as to make the step damaging in the short-term, however beneficial in the long run.

What we need is a progressive industrial and commercial demobilisation along the lines of the Release Scheme operated at the end of World War Two. For example, each month the age of retirement

could be reduced by (say) one month. So, if the programme started in January, 1981, with those aged 64 years and 11 months then the age would be 60 by December, 1981, by the time those aged a mere 64 years were to retire.

The costs and other effects of such a scheme could be monitored in detail from the outset, and it is necessary that subsequent rate of retirement modified in the light of these observations. The time for introducing such a scheme is now—before things get any worse.

Yours sincerely, D. C. SPENCER, 21 Drake Road, Wells, Somerset, BA5 3JX.

Waiting for the Christmas tree

From Mr Hans Schmoller

Sir, It seems bizarre that Trafalgar House cannot promise its traditional Christmas trees to the Firststone site until after the end of the year. It is a pity that, but it is a pity that the front of the building well before, it seems they owned it in law.

Yours faithfully, HANS SCHMOLLER, Seading, Down Place, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 5UC, September 16.

Administration of the Southwark Fund

From Mr Eric Eeles

Sir, It would appear from his letter of September 5 that Mr Smyth's disappointment at being an unsuccessful applicant for Southwark Fund aid has not only marred his objectivity but also blurred his memory.

To set the record straight on two minor points first: the consultant who worked on Mr Smyth's case was a member of the Southwark Business Panel and carried out the assessment for a nominal fee; Mr Smyth's complaint, interestingly the only one received by the council in 21 years of the fund's operation, was fully investigated and found to be without substance, a fact of which he was notified in writing six months ago, although he seems to have forgotten it.

Secondly, it should be emphasised that the council assists existing businesses and new ventures in a variety of ways, one of which is raising finance. Its main objective is the preservation or creation of jobs not financial gain.

For an existing business it

normally takes two to three months to arrange funding; but where we are helping to set up a new firm, especially if untested products or markets are involved, as in Mr Smyth's case, it takes considerably longer.

Incidentally, it might be thought that viable firms should be able to raise their own money through normal financial channels, but the reality is that many small businesses lack the know-how to present their case effectively and are limited in their experience of the money market to occasional contact with their local bank manager.

Well over half of all applicants for Southwark Fund assistance have already tried that channel without success when they come to us. In virtually every case so far, where a scheme has reached fruition, the council has nevertheless been able to secure at least partial funding from the City or central government.

The really important point Mr Smyth makes, however, is that for the entrepreneur, and particularly the innovator, risk capital is very difficult to come by. It is, in fact, the most difficult of all to come by, even where we have to turn aside good ideas where they attract disproportionately high risk relative to job potential. Notwithstanding, on the record it is a case of two out of three entrepreneurs getting their chance through the fund. In a less than perfect world I would like to see that situation continue, but if the Local Government Planning and Land (No 2) Bill reaches the statute book in its present form it will all come to a halt in April 1981.

With the rate of formation of new British companies already woefully behind that of our international competitors, such a development can do nothing but worsen the position of the aspiring entrepreneur, Southwark and the county as a whole.

Yours faithfully, ERIC EEELES, Employment & Industrial Development Officer, Southwark Borough Development Department, 30-32 Peckham Road, London SE5 8QP, September 8.

Merely the closing prices?

The Times Business News further reflects the reputation of the 'newspaper of record' with its Stock Exchange Prices.

These utilise the advanced Extel Share Price System (EPIC), which transmits from the Exchange to The Times, automatically, and with computer accuracy.

The Times is the only national daily newspaper with a direct computer link to the Extel System.

Which means that The Times Business News gives you not merely the prices at close of business, but at 5.00pm – and with computer accuracy.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS
to keep you accurately informed.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Fisons under pressure

During the 1970s is now giving way to a dramatic setback at Fisons. Profits yesterday's worse than expected, a decline from £7.49m to £5.3m, probably to be around a fifth lower than £17.3m outturn, which was itself a down on the year before.

As is still manifestly pointing to better times—high interest rates, sterling's fall and the recession—as the villain of the piece. But there is a growing feeling that its efforts over the last 20 years to fly away from fertilisers—the group does not have the muscle to compete in the market—has selected the share price, down a further 10p after the figures, plunging new lows.

A growing feeling that Fisons could be dismembered, the group, the president has already led Fisons to make changes and seek out Boots in its agrochemicals business, are would-be no shortage of United Kingdom ones for the pharmaceutical leaving only fertilisers, where the on capital is too low to attract many as a headache to a potential

However DRG's overseas business yield doubled trading profits while exports were 18 per cent better than the same period last year. The strength of the overseas side, which in future will include contributions from the recent acquisitions of South Africa and the French Paperies in Couronne, look set to continue in the second half and provide an extra £20m on sales, currently at £283m, in the full year.

Nevertheless, British operations remain the backbone of the business accounting for more than half of profits. DRG has already declared several hundred redundancies which will come through in the last six months.

The fourth quarter, traditionally the most important, will govern the outcome of this year. Profits can be expected to fall by about 25m, against last year's £27.7m, after yesterday's slip in the share price to 91p, the prospective yield of 13.3 per cent on a maintained gross dividend of 12.1p is realistic given the uncertainties.

Tarmac Debt is rising

Tarmac's interim results positively are against the general trend. Profits are up 56 per cent at £11.74m—excluding a £1.82m exceptional contribution from the sale of the group's 10 per cent stake in Viking Oil. But some major estimates were for even more; the share turned back 15p to 282p.

Helped by much better weather this year, the group's quarry products division has clearly benefited from improved prices and road maintenance programmes with volume, holding up well, while building products have also performed strongly.

Elsewhere, however, the group has already begun to feel the recession. Interest charges have jumped by three-quarters to £5.1m, and net debt, even by the year-end, could be some £30m above last year's £35m.

Despite much tougher conditions in the second-half full-year profits could still turn out around £4m above last year at £42m. But the shares on a fully-taxed p/e ratio of under-8 and likely yield of 7.3 per cent are already discounting that sort of result as well as some hopes for a recovery, particularly in housing, on the back of falling interest rates next year.

son Robinson, the paper, packaging machinery manufacturer, saw demand drop and suddenly in the second half. That, and a near £2m rise in interest to £4.8m and the £1.5m costs of the sk long NGA dispute, pulled pretax back by 14 per cent to £10.8m.

iconoclastic view of Wall Street

Investment community. Much of his talk was spent ridiculing the kind of fundamental market analysis which Bache were shelling out at the end of the seminar. Interest rates, the Ayatollah, p/e ratios, economic predictions and politicians blunders are no concern of Mr Granville. They have, he declaims with raucous, evangelical fervour, nothing, but nothing to do with the stockmarket.

Ignoring fundamentals, Mr Granville turns to the technical indicators of which the most important are volume. Volume precedes price, he argues. So, armed with volume trends and the momentum which they reveal, the future is laid bare. Not necessarily for long. But until the upside or downside momentum peters out.

The last "sell" he gave for Wall Street was February 11 when the Dow at around 890. He said "buy" on April 21, shortly before the market took off from 759. He advocates 100 per cent investment. Buy at the bottom, sell at the top, go short, and then cover at the bottom. The same advice goes for widows.

Mr Granville, who intends to win the Nobel Prize for economics next year, predicts the Dow will soon breach 1,000—may be in the next few days. It will top out possibly above the all-time high of 1,052 between November and February, 1981, and then embark on two years of sharp reversal. He warns that his next sell signal will be followed by the first 100 point drop in the Dow in a single day.

Because of the paucity of information available on volume on our Stock Exchange, the Granville system cannot be used. But he has turned his hand to predicting earthquakes. Around May, 1981, he reckons, San Francisco will be given by an earthquake as severe as the one which destroyed the city in 1906.

Business Diary: Hardy's Wessex, Venn's Dorset

he second of five daily from the Shires. Edson across Thomas Hardy's Wessex character called Venn. He was a clean, good-looking young man in a red-tinted, red marking sheep.

Hardy is still it is called Winfrith and it is no less broad, having sprouted a power station amid the Higgory, on being disd in love, gave up his and became a dairy

ng Winfrith Heath you might meet Venn. Peter Venn, has much to do with armers, although he sell them reddie.

Venn is similar in Diggory. He is bright and could well be light of a clued-up of the Young Farmers. he is a trade union the Dorset area for the National of Agricultural and Workers (NUAAW).

s in touch with, and ble for, the fortunes of 300 members, a fifth are local government particularly read Most, however, work country's main small arms and small is not ly beautiful in Dorset, arranged to telephone a the morning after he in Dorchester so that id meet that day. By however, his line was ly engaged and so I to his office in West

By typical Venn meant ant of Dorset dairy farmers as such, but of the type of complaint or which he spends his time. As a

It is the natural tendency, when long laid plans go awry, to cast around for scapegoats. Mrs Thatcher and her senior colleagues are no exception. The money supply, control of which was the ark of the Thatcher covenant, continues to gush. The Governor of the Bank of England and his august central bank are cast as villains of the piece, even though it was No 10 and Treasury ministers who demanded the premature raising of all exchange controls.

In the same way, while cuts in government spending and borrowing were economically and psychologically central to the Conservative Government's overall policy, in fact the total for the Government's borrowing requirement and for overall public spending has continued to rise. In this area the villain of the day has been clearly established as the local authorities.

Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, sensitive to the political and public pressures building up against local authorities, has duly announced his £200m withholding from the central government's annual rate support grant increase order and named his black list of 14 profligate local authorities to which nameless things

will be done in due course, when the Local Government, Planning and Land Bill is enacted.

Having taken the risk in the recent past of suggesting that the whole blame for the money supply fiasco should rest with the Bank of England and that self-deception and an unwillingness to accept the consequences of stated policy objectives on the part of senior minister have also played their part.

Without doubt there is waste and inefficiency on a substantial scale among local authorities. It exists in most organizations and the local expenditure sector is very large. In passing, it might at least be granted that the biggest single source of waste, duplication and inflated administrative costs in local government is certainly the direct consequence of the reorganization under the last Conservative Government on lines directly opposed by most of local government itself. But let that bit of history pass.

Let us also not dwell on the fact, pointed out by Mr N. P. Heseltine in the latest issue of *The Three Banks Review*, that with the single exception of the year 1974-75 local authorities have held their current expenditure to within plus or minus 2 per cent of estimates

Everyday Congressman John Jenrette goes to the United States district court house here to face a jury that is considering bribery and conspiracy charges against him. Films allegedly showing him taking cash from FBI agents dressed as Arabs have been presented in evidence and the twists and turns of the case are as colourful as any Perry Mason drama.

Lobbying in America takes many forms and bribery is one of the oldest of them. But after Watergate and Korea (when congressmen accepted the largesse of a Korean rice merchant) the risks to members of Congress of taking bribes seem greater than ever.

There is a lot of mistrust about lobbyists on Capitol Hill among younger congressmen and one oil company lobbyist said: "The days when congressmen would accept lavish weekends at company hunting lodges are past."

But there are still many legal ways to spend money influencing politics and the spending is becoming frantic as the November 4 elections—for Senate, House of Representatives and state and local political offices, as well as the presidential election—draw near.

By last June, according to official figures, the Political Action Committees—PACs for short—had spent more than \$60m (about £25m) on the elections. A PAC is a group of people with a common interest who club together to finance candidates. Companies are barred from giving big election contributions but a company's managers can establish such an action committee, receive donations from employees and then direct the manner in which the PAC cash pool is spent.

This year the oil companies alone have hundreds of thousands of dollars in their PAC coffers and, of course, they are financing their friends. For example, there has been a shortage of oil company support for Senator Russell Long, the senator from the oil producing state of Louisiana and influential chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Mark Green, a staunch opponent of the business lobbies, said in a magazine recently that the oil "corporations have more profits, more money, more PACs, more researchers, more lobbyists, more power agents than any other. For 30 years, ever since

1976, which established the concept of "unfair dismissal", and the Rent (Agriculture) Act of the same year, under which a farm worker who loses his job must be offered a cottage until the farmer or the local authority finds him, or her, alternative accommodation.

Inflation worries Venn's members more than the loss of jobs. They have free accommodation, but paradoxically food is dearer in the country than in the town and travel costs bear down heavily on them.

Numbers of farm-workers are in fact trading in their limited security under the Employment Protection Act and signing on as contract workers, Venn says. They are bargaining their tied accommodation and social security benefits in return for the higher wages that just might make it possible to buy a home of their own.

Venn says that unemployment outside agriculture, as in the case of the soldier, is bringing people into the industry, but in his experience they do not stay. They can hope neither to earn enough to buy a home, nor—because most Dorset farms are small and family-owned—for promotion, let alone to own a farm, short of marrying the boss's daughter.

Diggory Venn, Hardy readers may remember, did better. Not only did he get the farm—he also got the girl. I am sure their descendants would not be making former soldiers work a seven-day week for a pound an hour. But that was Hardy's Wessex: this is Peter Venn's Dorset.

There is still an element of feudalism in this area," Venn said—a feeling on the part of farm-workers that they should "keep their heads down" and, with the farmers, an impression of "arrogance, sometimes tinged with benevolence."

The tide is now turning, Venn said. This is due largely to two national developments, the Employment Protection Act of

Hugh Stephenson

Mr Heseltine marches into a minefield

This is in marked contrast with the record of central government. It is indeed once again the case that the overall public spending figures call for unspecified cuts in local expenditure to balance the increases which the central government allows itself.

The central evasion on the part of all recent governments is the failure to face the contradiction between the assertion that local authorities have an independent role to play in the national scheme of government in this country on the one hand and the desire to control the financial and economic consequences of what local authorities do on the other.

When the present system of public expenditure monitoring began, it was mainly a forecasting exercise. The inclusion of local authority spending forecasts was then easy and posed no policy problems. Over the years the public expenditure survey system, under government of both political parties, has become a centralized instrument not of forecasting, but of attempted control. The fact is that, in the last years now covered by the survey, the British economy has become increasingly a planned economy.

This time last year, at the Conservative Party conference at Blackpool, Mr Heseltine won ringing cheers for his cry that rebel local authorities would

not be allowed to defy government policy "not for a year, not for a month, not for a week, not for a day." This ringing call to emasculate the local authorities related to the sale of council property. Now, however, the Government seems to be wishing to extend the notion more widely.

But, if the Government is really intent on going so fast down the path of total direction to local authorities, in common prudence it should not do so until it has some idea of how it intends to proceed. To produce a list of authorities that are "profligate and willful overspenders" it is necessary to have a measure of "reasonable expenditure." A list based on authorities with a high rate poundage will tell you more about its ratable base (eg, the amount of commercial and industrial property in the area) and about the mechanisms of the rate support grant than anything else.

The amount that an authority "ought" to spend, even if you accept that it should be deprived of all political discretion, must depend on the character of the area and the nature and scale of its problems. Until there is some agreement about these questions that commands at least some general support, Mr Heseltine will find that he is marching forward blindly into a minefield.

Millions of dollars are pouring into American election coffers. Frank Vogl

examines the lobbying system and its influence on politicians

Making money talk in Washington



Senator Russell Long, chairman of the Finance Committee, no shortage of oil company support.

Lyndon Johnson, Sam Rayburn, Robert Kerr, George Smith and Russell Long (all congressional wheel-dealers of the first rank) came to Washington, the oil industry has had more power than the elected government of the United States.

Mr Green exaggerates, but the power of the big American corporations in directing the political process is considerable. Mobil Oil, for example, has 13 people helping in its lobbying efforts in Washington offices, but it is constantly bringing the top brass down from its New York headquarters to meet congressmen and agency heads. The Washington office is just the tip of a lobbying iceberg.

The PACs are just one weapon in the lobbying armoury. "The game has changed," says Mr Victor Kamber, a lawyer-lobbyist who now has his own consulting company. These days socializing with congressmen is probably less important than organizing grass roots campaigns, he says.

Many of the old Capitol Hill power brokers, who commanded large loyal troops of congressmen, have departed the stage. More than half of the members of Congress have been in town for less than six years and very few are the captives of organized labour, or big business, or of ideological groups. They are mostly independent of party discipline.

They flip-flop on issues," Mr Kamber says. "These newcomers are primarily committed to getting reelected."

The reelection season is a time when members of Congress are particularly vulnerable to public pressures. The United States Chamber of Commerce wants congressmen to vote quickly on tax cuts. The chamber in its September 12 newsletter told businessmen across the country what sort of tax provisions they should call for in Senate Bill number 5829. They were implored to "ask your senators to urge Byrd (Senator Robert Byrd, majority leader) to schedule 5829 as soon as possible. Your action is needed."

Grass roots campaigns take many forms and lots of money. Corporations will send facts to local plant managers across the country, urging them to influence their local congressmen on a particular issue and asking employees to "educate" the local press as well.

People like Mr Richard Vigueire, an advocate of many right-wing causes, have established

Opinion polls show that the public was not very concerned about the 1978 labour law reform legislation, but in three months congressmen received more than eight million letters on the subject (about half in favour and half opposed).

On the big issues congressmen are chiefly influenced by the opinion polls and what they hear from their constituents, so lobbyists must work in the congressmen's election districts and not just in Washington's more exclusive bars, golf courses and health clubs. "So many congressmen are so busy you can never get them for dinner and anyway, they are misanthropic," one corporation lobbyist said.

The lobbyists' nightmare is to be frozen out of the key power centres in Washington and an election period is a worrying period for them. One reason why Senator Long gets so much PAC cash is that corporations have access to him and want to try to ensure that he remains chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The lobbyists are quite relaxed about the 1980 presidential race, in sharp contrast to the 1976 contest. Then everyone in Washington knew President Ford, but nobody knew

lished vast mailing lists and clever mailing techniques and they can ensure that congressmen are flooded with mountains of mail on almost any issue. The trade unions are also experts in the art of mailing.

Iran-Iraq conflict

No need to panic yet about oil supplies

The intensifying conflict between Iran and Iraq has created new worries over oil supplies to the West.

Only last week ministers from both countries were facing each other across the conference table in the negotiations for a long-term pricing strategy for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, of which both are important members.

Even as they talked tensions were rising on the border marked by the Shatt al-Arab waterway, at the heart of the Gulf and disagreements between the two undoubtedly played their part in the failure of the meeting to agree a system of index-linked for oil prices.

But the rivalries between Iran and Iraq are of long standing. Last week an immediate increase in the level of violence in a point where it could threaten not only exports from Iran and Iraq, but also free traffic in the whole of the Gulf, seemed unlikely. That possibility remains unlikely, but it is just conceivable.

The West is in much better shape to face a temporary curtailment of oil supplies than it was when the first wave of strikes hit the Iranian oil fields late in 1978. Demand then was rising after an unusually high level of destocking by the oil industry and consumers earlier in the year. Economic growth in the United States continued to rise and so did its voracious appetite for oil.

This time worldwide stocks of oil are estimated at a 100 days supply or more. The United Kingdom Department of Energy reckoned that at the end of July there was 110 days' supply in this country, compared with 90 days a year earlier. Shortages would, of course, appear long before such supplies ran out. Oil tanks cannot be run down to the bottom of the barrel, neither can pipelines run dry, but a pond 60 days' supply at least is available around the world to meet any disaster their might happen.

As a result, prices of oil on the Rotterdam spot market, where cargoes are bought and sold at prices reflecting immediate demand, have been almost unaffected by Iranian and Iraqi stockpiling by industry and governments in advance of another potential shortage, such as happened last year, is limited by the sheer lack of spare capacity in tankers and terminals to hold any more crude.

Cuts in consumption, partly as a result of recession, partly through conservation, have reduced

OPEC CURRENT PRODUCTION		
SAUDIA ARABIA 9.75		
IRAK	3.50	million barrels, day (estimate)
KUWAIT	1.50	
U.A.E.	1.70	
QATAR	0.45	
LIBYA	2.10	
ALGERIA	1.75	
GABON	0.90	
VENEZUELA	2.10	
ECUADOR	0.20	
INDONESIA	1.55	
TOTAL (last year)		26.70

Source: Second Oxford Energy seminar. Mr Nordine Ait-Laoussik.

demand to the levels of five years ago. To try to prevent excess production from driving down its new high prices, Opec countries have been cutting back their output. Production in June, at 27.3 million barrels a day, was the lowest for four years.

Undoubtedly some sort of agreement was reached in Vienna by most members for a further cutback, but it was always expected that exports would fall and many of the cuts being announced may, in fact, already have been made.

Even if all except Saudi Arabia reduce output by 10 per cent—which appears to be the agreed figure—the total reduction of about 1.75 million barrels a day still leaves at least one million barrels a day of Opec output in excess of consumption. If Saudi Arabia were to come back to its long-term ceiling of 8 million barrels a day, supply would tighten considerably, but Shaiikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said last week that it intended to go on producing at a rate of 9 million barrels a day for the fourth quarter.

The uncertainty created by the Iran-Iraq conflict is likely to encourage it to stick by its decision.

A loss of supplies in any quantity would nevertheless have a nasty effect on price before too long.

According to their delegates in Vienna last week, Iraq is producing 3.5 million barrels a day and Iran exporting about 700,000 barrels, daily. The loss of both, or Iraq alone, would trigger the emergency sharing mechanism of the International Energy Agency which comes into force when any country loses 5 per cent or more of its supplies. The mechanism would not be triggered straight away, as stocks would be available to meet the shortfall.

Even a complete shutdown of exports from the Gulf could be weathered by the United States for a while. Out of its Opec imports of 5.8 million barrels a day only about a third comes out of the Gulf, but, with imports reduced so far this year by 17.6 per cent and oil consumption by 8.1 per cent, further cuts might be painful. The West may worry, but there is no need for panic yet.

Nicholas Hirst



Hang out our banners: Peter Venn of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers.

In particular, I thought of 1824 and what happened at Tolpuddle which is also on Venn's patch.

Here, about six miles north-east of Dorchester, six farm labourers, now remembered as the Tolpuddle Martyrs, were arrested after forming a trade union and subsequently sentenced to seven years transportation.

There is still an element of feudalism in this area," Venn said—a feeling on the part of farm-workers that they should "keep their heads down" and, with the farmers, an impression of "arrogance, sometimes tinged with benevolence."

The tide is now turning, Venn said. This is due largely to two national developments, the Employment Protection Act of

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Middle East conflict pushes up gold and oils

The market buckled again yesterday under the weight of gloomy economic news coupled with the latest flare-up in the Middle East.

Buyers were scarce from the start, worried by the latest survey from the CBI on the manufacturing industry with its warning of lower output and fewer price rises.

In addition, the Trade Secretary's warning of no cut in interest rates until the money supply is brought under control served only to exacerbate the situation.

However, some brighter spots were to be seen, namely in gold shares and oils where the declaration of war between Iran and Iraq saw prices rise sharply. But this did little to help the FT index which fell by 9.5 points at 1 pm before recovering slightly to close 7.1 down at 487.1.

In gilts, heavy selling was also reported as investors, gloomy over another prolonged spell of dear money, took flight. Jobbers in long reported acute nervousness from the outset and falls of £1 were not uncommon.

In shorts, the market was content to follow the downward drift while encountering only sporadic selling. Nevertheless, by the close falls of around £1 were witnessed.

But the real activity centred on gold shares where the Middle East situation saw the bullion price leap \$34 to smash through the \$700 barrier and close at \$711.50. Gold shares followed in its wake, particularly at the heavier end of the market where stock shortages exaggerated the situation.

Pride of place was taken by Anglo Am Gold which leapt \$6.4 to \$56.1 and followed by Western Deep up \$4.2 to \$54.5. Western Holdings up \$5.1 to \$58.1, West Driefontein \$4.1 to \$52.1 and Buffelsfontein \$4.1 to \$52.1.

Among the highweights, Vlakfontein leapt 57c to \$35c, Kroms 54p to 88p, Grootvlei 54p to 86p and UC Investment 49p to 72p. One leading jobber described it as the silly season again with buyers snatching up stock at any level. Inquiry came from far and wide including New York, the Cape and Sydney.

Runners persist of a bid for property group, Rush & Tomlin, which has risen from £2.10 to close yesterday at 24.1p. Talk is of a bid in the region of 310p to 320p a share, which the board is unlikely to resist, from one of our major insurance companies.

Indeed "Aussie" shares also came in for support with Gold Mines Kalgurli expanding 70p at \$50p and Poseidon 39p heavier at 36.1p.

Among mining financials, Cons Gold Fields advanced 31p to 65p, with De Beers DfD 21p higher at 51p, and in platinum Impela put on 30p to

560p. Only RTZ, up 7p at 483p, missed the inquiry ahead of going ex-rights today.

Oils too were in fine form with institutions once again making a play for most of the majors. BP put on 14p to 37p, Shell 6p to 42p, Ultramar 18p to 40p and Barmah 3p to 18p. All companies with strong North Sea interests proved popular, with further cut backs in production by Algeria and the prospect of an Iran/Iraq war the incentive.

Second liners saw Lasmo 45p better at 137p, along with Trelentor 17p to 35p and IC Gas 9p to 28p. Even Aram Energy with last week's dry well announcement recovered 25p to close at 34p.

But elsewhere, the equity market slithered, including several of the leading industrial where Fisons half-cider did little to help. The profits setback saw the shares tumble 10p to 204p. Others to lose ground included Becthams 4p to 15p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 24p, Unilever 3p to 50p and Glaxo 4p to 25p. ICI slipped 2p to 34p and BAT, reporting

later this week, fell 8p to 283p. Engineering and electricals also saw some fairly heavy selling with GEC 6p off at 52p.

Of over 100,000 shares in Electrocomponents valued at over £700,000 depressed the share price, which closed 18p down at 68p. Smiths Ind ended the day 10p lower at 242p and Dowty 9p easier at 232p and B. Elliott another 9p down at 216p. Ransomes Sims well 3p to 160p despite a 37 per cent profits expansion, but GKN held firm at 191p following last week's disappointing figures.

Shares of Gough Cooper were suspended at 127p awaiting further developments, which close observers believed would be a counter bid to the offer from Starwest.

Aeronautical & General, tipped in the weekend press, rose 42p to 600p accompanied by Fushion & General, 32p to 256p, which holds a major stake. Weekend comment also lifted Giltspur 4p to 81p and Duncan 7p to 68p. Kean & Scott were anxiously sought after following reports

that Hawley Leisure had taken a large stake and may be bidding for the rest. This pushed the shares up 31p to 63p. Johnson Matthey, benefiting from the flurry in the bullion market, was another high flyer, rising 13p to 277p.

In stores, Harris Queensway, with figures out soon, fell 8p to 152p.

The latest gold boom has arrived at a convenient time for Kitchener Gold which is midway through its latest test bore "Dover Under". The group reckons to be standing on 2m.ozs of gold, or roughly 1.4m.ozs a tonne, which values it at \$455.00. The shares remained fairly unchanged at \$460.

Equity turnover on September 19, was £116,267m, 14,880 bargains. Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange, Telegraph, were Consolidated Gold Fields, Ultramar, Tarmac, KCA, International, Premier, Land Securities, GEC, BP, Shell, Silvermines, BAT, Courtauld, Barmah, W. Goodkind and ICI.

Traded options saw some healthy turnover with total contracts rising from Friday's figure of 766 to 2,687. Much of the attention was focused on Cons Gold on 802 contracts following the surge of activity in the gold market. Interest was also expressed in Lonrho with 1,218 contracts.

Traditional options had a quieter time, although once again a sale was made in 70,000 Cons Gold on 802 contracts of 10p while elsewhere Dunlop also came in for the call. "Puts" were arranged in Caffyns, Dunlop and Ladbroke with "doubles" completed in Lonrho, Myson, ML Meyer and Dunlop.

Ransomes in £2m deal with Hamech

Ipswich farm machinery group Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies has sold the design and agency rights to its forklift trucks for £2.25m to reduce borrowings and concentrate on grass and farm machinery.

For many years, Hamech, a private company, has had exclusive rights to distribute Ransomes forklift trucks in the United Kingdom. Hamech will now be taking over the assembly and finishing of trucks, with Ransomes manufacturing the components.

This will leave Ransomes, the managing director, in charge for the half year to June 28 reported turnover of £27m, up by 37 per cent from £19.7m last year, in a better position to concentrate on the buoyant grass and farm machinery interests.

Hamech will pay for the deal in instalments. The first £500,000 will be in the form of 650,000 £1 redeemable shares worth 12 per cent of preference shares in Hamech, and will be followed by £1,750,000 beginning in December, 1980. The balance of the consideration will be used to reduce Ransomes short-term borrowings, which stood at £16m for the last year.

Mr Robert Dandridge, the managing director, said the deal would free capacity, enabling the manufacture of agricultural sprayers at the Ipswich factory.

An extraordinary item of £264,000 provided for all closure expenditure for the full year.

Pretax profits for the group were up by 37 per cent at £1.6m, which took into account increased interest charges of £1.5m against £68,000. Group profits after taxation fell to £978,000 from £1m.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 4.4p gross.

Gough Cooper suspended after new approach

By Margaret Pagano
Gough Cooper, the house builder and property group, attracted another possible suitor yesterday.

The group, which has been subject to an "unofficial" takeover bid by Mr. Remo Dipre, privately controlled property company, Starwest, announced that it had second approach, by an unnamed company, may lead to a higher offer being made to shareholders, the board said.

Shares were suspended on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 127p.

Starwest's earlier bid this month placed a value of £3.4m on the housing company by offering 120p a share. It has been said that there could be several companies looking for a "quick" bargain, offering probably up to 140p a share for the company which says its net assets value is 215p a share.

City feeling yesterday suggested that this valuation was not realistic. The potential of the group, believing that at least £2.1m could be added to the land asset value, bring the total of property assets to £19m.

Starwest, which holds 2 per cent of Gough's shares after a "dawn raid" on September 9. As a defense move, Gough Cooper reveals its properties to produce a £3m surplus, pushing up net asset value of the share from 160p to 215p.

City feeling yesterday suggested that this valuation was not realistic. The potential of the group, believing that at least £2.1m could be added to the land asset value, bring the total of property assets to £19m.

These results were achieved despite the poor performance of the Jersey financial service, where a fall in turnover was reflected at the pre-tax level.

Interest charges of £186,000 compared with £88,000 were added with increased tax of £227,000 against £167,000. Earnings per share were down 7.6p against 10.1p.

The board, Mr. Frankel said, was confident that the trend in Jersey, which for the previous year saw record profits, had now been reversed.

So the initial return at 20p new shares will be 22 pence, and should cost one-for-one, the new money will come in to Mucklow at effective cost of 11 per cent.

The issue is attractive, as it comes out against a background of pretax profits up 10 per cent to £3.7m, increasing a share from 9.4p to 12.8p.

At the end of the financial year the gross annual return was up to £4.8m against £3.8m. New listings were mainly small factories and the group should benefit from the 198 Finance Act favouring small plants.

However, the short-term outlook is uncertain. The recessed board to maintain a cautious attitude. House building did a bit better and stock making lifted profits from £354,000 to £371,000. But since the end of the year demand has dropped, and costs are being cut accordingly. Mr. Albert Mucklow, chairman, and his colleagues expect the group to make further headway this year.

Chairman cautious at Waring & Gilrow
Waring and Gilrow's chairman, Mr. M. Cussins, reports in his annual statement that the present economic climate cannot lead him to be over optimistic about the profit performance of the company this year. Moreover, the problems within the clothing manufacturing division will not be solved without further cost.

However, the market for quality furnishings is less affected by recession than that for other consumer durables. "The acquisition of Maples will not produce benefits immediately, but I am confident that in 1981 we will begin to see the beneficial effect of the sale to your company's profits," he adds.

Waring has purchased Kinels Inc, an established United States company operating three furnishing stores. Kinels has a strong customer base and the Waring board views the acquisition as a sound basis for growth in the United States.

Profit forecast beaten by Emess
Pretax profits of Emess Lighting reached £345,000 for the period to June 30, 1980, compared with the prospectus forecast in January of "not less than £330,000". As forecast, a total dividend of 8.56p gross is being paid. The board is "cautiously optimistic" of being able to increase both profits and earnings per share in the coming year.

Garnar Scotblair tumbles into loss
In spite of a £1m turnaround into loss at the half-year stage, the Garnar Scotblair group of firms has been manufacturing its interim payment.

In the half-year to July 31, profits were affected by the downturn in sales in the United Kingdom. Export sales for the first six months were at record levels but with competition and the strength of sterling, margins were lower.

An interim dividend of 2.1p gross was declared last year.

PPI shows slight gain

With interests in financial training and publishing financial services, PPI Investments announced a one-for-six scrip issue. The company reported an increased turnover of £3.8m compared with £2.9m for the year to June 30 with pretax profits showing a small gain to £68,000 against £675,000.

These results were achieved despite the poor performance of the Jersey financial service, where a fall in turnover was reflected at the pre-tax level.

Interest charges of £186,000 compared with £88,000 were added with increased tax of £227,000 against £167,000. Earnings per share were down 7.6p against 10.1p.

The board, Mr. Frankel said, was confident that the trend in Jersey, which for the previous year saw record profits, had now been reversed.

So the initial return at 20p new shares will be 22 pence, and should cost one-for-one, the new money will come in to Mucklow at effective cost of 11 per cent.

The issue is attractive, as it comes out against a background of pretax profits up 10 per cent to £3.7m, increasing a share from 9.4p to 12.8p.

At the end of the financial year the gross annual return was up to £4.8m against £3.8m. New listings were mainly small factories and the group should benefit from the 198 Finance Act favouring small plants.

However, the short-term outlook is uncertain. The recessed board to maintain a cautious attitude. House building did a bit better and stock making lifted profits from £354,000 to £371,000. But since the end of the year demand has dropped, and costs are being cut accordingly. Mr. Albert Mucklow, chairman, and his colleagues expect the group to make further headway this year.

Chairman cautious at Waring & Gilrow
Waring and Gilrow's chairman, Mr. M. Cussins, reports in his annual statement that the present economic climate cannot lead him to be over optimistic about the profit performance of the company this year. Moreover, the problems within the clothing manufacturing division will not be solved without further cost.

However, the market for quality furnishings is less affected by recession than that for other consumer durables. "The acquisition of Maples will not produce benefits immediately, but I am confident that in 1981 we will begin to see the beneficial effect of the sale to your company's profits," he adds.

Waring has purchased Kinels Inc, an established United States company operating three furnishing stores. Kinels has a strong customer base and the Waring board views the acquisition as a sound basis for growth in the United States.

Profit forecast beaten by Emess
Pretax profits of Emess Lighting reached £345,000 for the period to June 30, 1980, compared with the prospectus forecast in January of "not less than £330,000". As forecast, a total dividend of 8.56p gross is being paid. The board is "cautiously optimistic" of being able to increase both profits and earnings per share in the coming year.

Garnar Scotblair tumbles into loss
In spite of a £1m turnaround into loss at the half-year stage, the Garnar Scotblair group of firms has been manufacturing its interim payment.

In the half-year to July 31, profits were affected by the downturn in sales in the United Kingdom. Export sales for the first six months were at record levels but with competition and the strength of sterling, margins were lower.

An interim dividend of 2.1p gross was declared last year.

Business appointments
BL chief joins Hill Samuel
Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, has been appointed to the board of Hill Samuel Group.

Mr. F. J. A. Howard has joined the board of Anderson Strathclyde as a non-executive director.

Mr. Robert de Keyser has been made chief executive of Brigray Group. Mr. Michael Black, managing director of the Health and Safety Executive's new area director for the South-west, replacing Mr. Jack Rudd who is retiring.

Mr. Dennis Freidman becomes a non-executive director of EPS Industries.

Mr. G. A. H. Watt has been appointed a director of the South Wales regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr. N. E. H. Ferguson has been made an assistant director of J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co.

Mr. Pat Woodcock has been appointed the Health and Safety Executive's new area director for the South-west, replacing Mr. Jack Rudd who is retiring.

Mr. Dennis Freidman becomes a non-executive director of EPS Industries.

Mr. G. A. H. Watt has been appointed a director of the South Wales regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr. N. E. H. Ferguson has been made an assistant director of J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co.

Mr. Pat Woodcock has been appointed the Health and Safety Executive's new area director for the South-west, replacing Mr. Jack Rudd who is retiring.

Mr. Dennis Freidman becomes a non-executive director of EPS Industries.

Beatson plunges in first half

By Rosemary Unsworth
Beatson Clark, the glass container maker, has seen pretax profits plummet in the first half because of the weak demand for pharmaceutical glass. Profits for the 26 weeks to June 23 fell from £780,000 to £285,000 while sales advanced from £10.5m to £12.2m.

With pharmaceutical packaging representing the major component of the group's business, the improvement in other non-market activities was not sufficient to offset the shrinkage in the domestic market for glass containers. Exports, which account for a quarter of group

sales, improved from £2.6m to £3.1m, but were faced with increased competition and the strength of sterling.

In addition, Mr. David Clark, the chairman, pointed out that since the beginning of the year there have been substantial increases in the costs of raw materials, packaging, materials and energy. "Since January we have ceased all except the most essential overtime working and recruitment, recognizing that for a time this would increase output until productivity improvements were achieved."

He added that the decision to reduce the interim dividend

from 4.6p gross to 2.85p would help to conserve cash resources amounting to £57,000. Last year the group paid a total dividend of 12p gross.

Although demand continues to be weak in the second half, the board is encouraged by its expectation that sales income will benefit from a price increase next month. During the last two months of the year, the major furnaces at Barmah have been repaired and improved.

The share price rose 8p to 116p on the announcement, providing an historic yield of 10.3 per cent.

Hawley bid for Kean & Scott

Hawley Leisure yesterday spent £36,000 to buy 7.76 per cent of loss-making Midlands furniture retailer Kean & Scott from its chairman Mr. Mostyn Levein.

Other executives of Hawley bought a further 13.1 per cent of the group and under Takeover Panel Rules, Hawley is planned to make an offer to other shareholders at 20p a share.

In the Stock Market the shares jumped 31p to 63p capitalizing the group at £264,000 and Mr. Levein indicated that he would not be accepting the offer for his remaining 34.781 shares.

Hawley is to use Kean & Scott's long leasehold premises in Birmingham and Solihull as showrooms for its fitted bedroom furniture and Hawley chairman Mr. Michael Ashcroft reckons that the agreement will put Kean & Scott back into the black. For the year to the end of last March, K & S lost £52,000 on a turnover of £917,000.

Early last year Mr. Levein made an offer to K & S which lapsed although he was subsequently appointed as chairman and managing director.

Telefusion profits fall below £1m for year

Telefusion has long had a profitable television renting side, but it has also had loss-making manufacturing and retail interests. It now seems to have tackled these.

In the year to April 26 turnover fell from £77.35m to £74.5m, but pre-tax profits plunged from £1.73m to £978,000, where they are little better than at the start of the decade.

Borrowings have not risen much but interest rates have, and interest charges rose from £1.19m to £1.94m. Even more to blame were losses from the United Kingdom manufacturing company, Teleng, and Trident, the electrical and white goods discounter. Unprofitable subsidiaries, chiefly Teleng, have been closed after trading losses of £386,000. Extraordinary closure expenses amounted to £1.5m.

Trident had endured major economies. About 40 per cent of the staff has gone and the directors report that the break-even point has been considerably reduced.

These measures and the elimination of loss-making subsidiaries mean an improving profit trend for the financial

year as a whole, the directors say.

Telefusion's main activity continues to be television and video rental. The year's figures would have been worse but for a fall in depreciation from £9.7m to £8.76m, reflecting the tapering of the colour TV boom of the early seventies, and it is to video that Telefusion is looking for growth.

Meanwhile, business is tough and market talk that the group would sell Trident to Associated Dairies (with Comet supposedly eyeing the television rental shops) has come to naught.

A final of 0.83p makes the total dividend 1.50p net or 2.1p gross, even though an extraordinary debit of £1.66m (against a £49,000 credit) meant an attributable loss of £1.49m profit.

Including the extraordinary items left after-tax profits at £974,000 against £1.45m. On this basis the dividend is covered just 1.39 times by earnings. On present form these do not look like affording a useful dividend increase for some time.

The shares eased 2p to 24p, 1p above this year's low.

Datapoint plans \$114m acquisition

American computer group, Datapoint Corporation, has agreed in principle with space and electronics group TRW Inc to buy its international sales and distribution network for \$114m.

Datapoint network consists of 10 foreign distributors, including Ventek Computers of Wembley.

The proposed transaction would also include the transfer to Datapoint of the rights under the master international

International

distributor agreement, currently scheduled to expire in 1981, between TRW, Datapoint International and Datapoint.

The transaction is expected to be concluded next July. TRW has distributed Datapoint products internationally since 1970.

In addition to its purchase of TRW's interests, Datapoint is expected to purchase the interests of some of the non-United States companies which have interests in the sales network.

If all of the non-United States companies were to sell their interests, the aggregate cash purchase price payable by Datapoint would be more than \$114m (£47.6m).

Electrolux offer
Electrolux, the Swedish electrical group, said its offer to purchase 51 per cent convertible subordinated debentures due May 15, 1994, of Tappan Co, which had been scheduled to expire on September 17, had been extended to October 17.

Coal and Allied
Net profits of Coal and Allied of Sydney fell sharply to A\$1.8m from A\$500,000, the year to June 30 from A\$12.6m the year before.

Wormald rights issue

Wormald International has again reported record sales and profits. Sales increased to \$469m for the year ended June 30, from \$436m, and profits to \$423.38m after tax from \$420.787m. A final dividend of 10 cents per stock unit gives a total annual rate of 19 cents.

The directors have decided to make an offer of shares to existing stockholders on the basis of one new ordinary stock unit for every five at an issue price of \$9.00 each. The issue has been underwritten in full by the Australian Mutual Provident Society with the rights to the new issue being non-redeemable. The books will be closed for entitlements to the issue on October 17.

Lafarge to sell offshoot

Lafarge has agreed to sell its 54 per cent stake in Lafarge Emballage to Cellulose du Pin, the latter announced yesterday in Paris. The sum was not disclosed.

The sale will be complete by September 30 and will give Cellulose an 80 per cent holding in Emballage, with Union d'Etudes et d'Investissements, a

Credit Agricole subsidiary, holding the remaining 20 per cent. Lafarge said yesterday that merger talks with the Coppee group were nearing completion.

Based on original estimates, such an operation would necessitate the issue of 600,000 Lafarge shares at about 320 francs a share to Coppee shareholders.

Briefly

Five Oaks Investments: Harris Bank Ltd and Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, have acquired 100,000 shares in Five Oaks Investments, whose business is publishing and retailing fine art reproductions and posters.

Pentos is offering 11 of its own shares for every 30 E & O shares at 17.2p, taking yesterday's closing price of 47p. E & O shares were recently suspended at 14.5p.

Pentos is also issuing its own loan stock for E & O's 12 per cent convertible loan stock 1990. The Pentos loan stock is a 13 per cent convertible 1990 with a conversion price of 75p representing a 60 per cent premium over the current price of 47p a share.

Pentos shares, which had been as high as 100p, have recently retreated sharply after the company announced interim profits halved from £1.2m to £500,000.

E & O made £385,000 for the year to March 31, but with retail sales sluggish everywhere it is likely to be doing less well at present.

Although Pentos is paying for E & O's net tangible asset value, the £1m paid for the convertible loan stock will be matched by £1m cash in E & O's balance sheet. The money was raised last year against a rights issue of convertible loan stock.

E & O has two main subsidiaries, Athena, the fine art reproduction and retail company, and Metaphor, an engineering company. Mr. Terry Maher, chairman of Pentos, said yesterday that the main attraction was Athena. It is likely that Metaphor will even be sold.

Athena operates 24 retail outlets in Britain and four overseas while Pentos runs 43 bookshops in Britain. Mr. Maher believes that there are opportunities to develop this side of the combined business, with some of the Pentos bookshops, which include Dillons in London, selling some of Athena's products, with some Athena shops making up the sale of books.

Benefits are also expected from combined publishing ventures between Athena and the publishing subsidiaries of Pentos.

The second half Mogul will show a further and possibly greater loss.

Investment trust on dividend restraint
United British Securities, the investment trust, managing a portfolio valued at £80m, report that the Government's decision to abolish dividend restraint was of great benefit to the trust.

Mr. David Montagu, the chairman, said that this gave United Kingdom companies the advantage of restoring their dividends to more realistic levels and was the most significant factor in the rise of over 28 per cent in the trust's franked investment income.

Profit forecast beaten by Emess
Pretax profits of Emess Lighting reached £345,000 for the period to June 30, 1980, compared with the prospectus forecast in January of "not less than £330,000". As forecast, a total dividend of 8.56p gross is being paid. The board is "cautiously optimistic" of being able to increase both profits and earnings per share in the coming year.

Garnar Scotblair tumbles into loss
In spite of a £1m turnaround into loss at the half-year stage, the Garnar Scotblair group of firms has been manufacturing its interim payment.

In the half-year to July 31, profits were affected by the downturn in sales in the United Kingdom. Export sales for the first six months were at record levels but with competition and the strength of sterling, margins were lower.

An interim dividend of 2.1p gross was declared last year.

Business appointments
BL chief joins Hill Samuel
Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, has been appointed to the board of Hill Samuel Group.

Mr. F. J. A. Howard has joined the board of Anderson Strathclyde as a non-executive director.

Mr. Robert de Keyser has been made chief executive of Brigray Group. Mr. Michael Black, managing director of the Health and Safety Executive's new area director for the South-west, replacing Mr. Jack Rudd who is retiring.

Mr. Dennis Freidman becomes a non-executive director of EPS Industries.

Mr. G. A. H. Watt has been appointed a director of the South Wales regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr. N. E. H. Ferguson has been made an assistant director of J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co.

Mr. Pat Woodcock has been appointed the Health and Safety Executive's new area director for the South-west, replacing Mr. Jack Rudd who is retiring.

Mr. Dennis Freidman becomes a non-executive director of EPS Industries.

Mr. G. A. H. Watt has been appointed a director of the South Wales regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr. N. E. H. Ferguson has been made an assistant director of J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co.

h Co
ided a
pproa

4/1/1941

Mag

32

✓

Wall Street

primarily responsible for the gain in the pound, although the warping over the weekend from the Trade Secretary's charge—United Kingdom interest rates will stay high for some time yet was another "bullish" influence.

"Hedge buying" from the Continent gave sterling an early fillip in quiet morning business but, with New York coming in a buyer of sterling, the pound surged forward during the afternoon in heavy trading.

Other

Markets

Australia	2.035-2.0515
Bahrain	6.035-6.0615
Finland	8.795-8.7655
Greece	101-103
HongKong	71.92-11.54
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	6.035-6.025
Malaysia	3.97-5.10
Mexico	54.25-63.75
New Zealand	7.425-7.445
Saudi Arabia	7.930-7.9630
Singapore	5.0345-5.0685
South Africa	1.795-1.810

Money Market

Rates

Bank of England MLR 16%
(Last changed 27/88)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 18 1/2%

Discount Nat Loans
Overnight: High 15% Low 10%

Week Fixed: 15 1/2-16%

Treasury Bills (Dis):

Burns:	Sell:
2 months 14%	2 months 14%
3 months 14%	3 months 14%

2 months	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 months	16
3 months	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15	4 months	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 months	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 months	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 months	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$		

Local Authority Bonds			
1 month	17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 months	14-
3 months	17-18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 months	14-
3 months	16-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 months	14-
4 months	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 months	14-
5 months	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 months	14-
6 months	14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 months	14-13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Secondary Mkt. LCD Rates (%)			
1 month	16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 months	14-
3 months	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 months	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -
Local Authority Market (%)			
2 day	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 months	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 day	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 months	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 month	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 year	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

Overnight:	Open 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 week	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 months 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15
1 month	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 months 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. F)
3 months 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6 months 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Finance House Base Rate 15 $\frac{1}{4}$

Offshore and International Funds

1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	1355-56	1354-55	1353-54	1352-53	1351-52	1350-51	1349-50	1348-49	1347-48	1346-47	1345-46	1344-45	1343-44	1342-43	1341-42	1340-41	1339-40	1338-39	1337-38	1336-37	1335-36	1334-35	1333-34	1332-33	1331-32	1330-31	1329-30	1328-29	1327-28	1326-27	1325-26	1324-25	1323-24	1322-23	1321-22	1320-21	1319-20	1318-19	1317-18	1316-17	1315-16	1314-15	1313-14	1312-13	1311-12	1310-11	1309-10	1308-09	1307-08	1306-07	1305-06	1304-05	1303-04	1302-03	1301-02	1300-01	1299-00	1298-99	1297-98	1296-97	1295-96	1294-95	1293-94	1292-93	1291-92	1290-91	1289-90	1288-89	1287-88	1286-87	1285-86	1284-85	1283-84	1282-83	1281-82	1280-81	1279-80	1278-79	1277-78	1276-77	1275-76	1274-75	1273-74	1272-73	1271-72	1270-71	1269-70	1268-69	1267-68	1266-67	1265-66	1264-65	1263-64	1262-63	1261-62	1260-61	1259-60	1258-59	1257-58	1256-57	1255-56	1254-55	1253-54	1252-53	1251-52	1250-51	1249-50	1248-49	1247-48	1246-47	1245-46	1244-45	1243-44	1242-43	1241-42	1240-41	1239-40	1238-39	1237-38	1236-37	1235-36	1234-35	1233-34	1232-33	1231-32	1230-31	1229-30	1228-29	1227-28	1226-27	1225-26	1224-25	1223-24	1222-23	1221-22	1220-21	1219-20	1218-19	1217-18	1216-17	1215-16	1214-15	1213-14	1212-13	1211-12	1210-11	1209-10	1208-09	1207-08	1206-07	1205-06	1204-05	1203-04	1202-03	1201-02	1200-01	1199-00	1198-99	1197-98	1196-97	1195-96	1194-95	1193-94	1192-93	1191-92	1190-91	1189-90	1188-89	1187-88	1186-87	1185-86	1184-85	1183-84	1182-83	1181-82	1180-81	1179-80	1178-79	1177-78	1176-77	1175-76	1174-75	1173-74	1172-73	1171-72	1170-71	1169-70	1168-69	1167-68	1166-67	1165-66	1164-65	1163-64	1162-63	1161-62	1160-61	1159-60	1158-59	1157-58	1156-57	1155-56	1154-55	1153-54	1152-53	1151-52	1150-51	1149-50	1148-49	1147-48	1146-47	1145-46	1144-45	1143-44	1142-43	1141-42	1140-41	1139-40	1138-39	1137-38	1136-37	1135-36	1134-35	1133-34	1132-33	1131-32	1130-31	1129-30	1128-29	1127-28	1126-27	1125-26	1124-25	1123-24	1122-23	1121-22	1120-21	1119-20	1118-19	1117-18	1116-17	1115-16	1114-15	1113-14	1112-13	1111-12	1110-11	1109-10	1108-09	1107-08	1106-07	1105-06	1104-05	1103-04	1102-03	1101-02	1100-01	1099-00	1098-99	1097-98	1096-97	1095-96	1094-95	1093-94	1092-93	1091-92	1090-91	1089-90	1088-89	1087-88	1086-87	1085-86	1084-85	1083-84	1082-83	1081-82	1080-81	1079-80	1078-79	1077-78	1076-77	1075-76	1074-75	1073-74	1072-73	1071-72	1070-71	1069-70	1068-69	1067-68	1066-67	1065-66	1064-65	1063-64	1062-63	1061-62	1060-61	1059-60	1058-59	1057-58	1056-57	1055-56	1054-55	1053-54	1052-53	1051-52	1050-51	1049-50	1048-49	1047-48	1046-47	1045-46	1044-45	1043-44	1042-43	1041-42	1040-41	1039-40	1038-39	1037-38	1036-37	1035-36	1034-35	1033-34	1032-33	1031-32	1030-31	1029-30	1028-29	1027-28	1026-27	1025-26	1024-25	1023-24	1022-23	1021-22	1020-21	1019-20	1018-19	1017-18	1016-17	1015-16	1014-15	1013-14	1012-13	1011-12	1010-11	1009-10	1008-09	1007-08	1006-07	1005-06	1004-05	1003-04	1002-03	1001-02	1000-01	999-00	998-99	997-98	996-97	995-96	994-95	993-94	992-93	991-92	990-91	989-90	988-89	987-88	986-87	985-86	984-85	983-84	982-83	981-82	980-81	979-80	978-79	977-78	976-77	975-76	974-75	973-74	972-73	971-72	970-71	969-70	968-69	967-68	966-67	965-66	964-65	963-64	962-63	961-62	960-61	959-60	958-59	957-58	956-57	955-56	954-55	953-54	952-53	951-52	950-51	949-50	948-49	947-48	946-47	945-46	
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--

